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30 AUG 1916

The Irish Times.

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On that day Masters will accompany the Boys returning by Trains leaving—
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Cork .....at 12.45 a.m.
Belfast .....at 10. 0 a.m.
Galway .....at 9.40 a.m.
APPLICATIONS WILL BE ATTENDED TO IN STRICT ORDER OF PRIORITY.
For Terms apply to Rev. N. J. TOMKIN, S.J.

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CLASSES RESUME TUESDAY, 5th SEPTEMBER, 1916.

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RE-OPENS SAME DATE (TUESDAY, 5th SEPTEMBER).
Applications will be attended to in strict order of priority.
For Prospectus, apply to REV. MOTHER PRIORESS.

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BOARDERS RETURN ON WEDNESDAY, 13th SEPTEMBER.
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Will RE-OPEN on FRIDAY, SEPT. 22nd.
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Special Classes for Entrance to Woolwich, Sandhurst, and the Universities, and to Business Careers. For further information apply to the Headmaster.
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During August at Claddagh Cottage, Bray. During September at Portora, Enniskillen.

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Special Preparation for Osborne.

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The Home is beautifully situated, well equipped, tastefully furnished, offers the comforts of Home Life. Good teaching in Music and Art. Tennis and Hockey, Golf.
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SCHOOL WILL RE-OPEN THIS DAY, 30th AUGUST, AT 10 O'CLOCK.
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Mr. Geoffrey Bing, M.A., Oxon, prepares Boys for the R.N.C., Osborne, and Public Schools. The HEAD MASTER'S healthily situated own grounds of 24 acres. Inclusive terms. Illustrated Prospectus on application to the HEADMASTER.
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BETRAND INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 10-11 ECCLES STREET.
School Re-opens TUESDAY, SEPT. 5th.
Boarders Return MONDAY, 4th.
Terms strictly moderate. Prospectus can be interviewed from August 28th, at above.

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TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
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Prospectus on application to Principal.
DUNGANNON GIRLS' ROYAL SCHOOL.
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On a fine, bracing elevation, with large, airy dormitories and classrooms, heated throughout by Musgrave's patent heating system.
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Perfectly equipped laboratory.
School Re-opens on MONDAY, 4th September.
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The age of the Pupil, district preferred, and rough idea of fees should be given.
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Boys over 12, £12 7s. 6d. per annum.
Playing Field—Belgrave square.
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New Pupils received from August 28th, between 10 and 1, or by appointment. Prospectus, list of Successes, and Roll of Honour on application.
J. THOMPSON, M.A., M.R.I.A., Headmaster.

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HIGH-CLASS BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.
Excellent Premises. Moderate Terms. Large and Highly-Qualified Staff.
Successes in 1915 include—Eight Exhibitions and Several Prizes, Intermediate Board. Fourteen pupils matriculated in Dublin University. Two Scholarships in T.C.D. (June, 1916), Bursaries, Scholarships, Prizes open to all pupils.
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New Pupils enrolled and premises open to visitors from August 28th.
Full Work Resumed SEPTEMBER 5th.
Boarders attend their own Churches.
Prospectus, List of Successes, etc., from REV. T. J. IRWIN, D.Litt., Principal.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY SCHOOL, LOWER LEESON STREET
(Conducted by the Marist Fathers).
The School will be RE-OPENED and Classes Formed on MONDAY, 4th SEPTEMBER, 1916.
SPECIAL MATRICULATION CLASS A FEATURE OF THE SCHOOL.
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Winner—Mr. C. P. SMITH
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Evening Hours, 7 to 9.30.

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The Youths and Girls who get the best posts and hold them in business are those who have been trained at
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Students readily placed on Completion.
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LARGEST BOARDING SCHOOL IN THE SOUTH.
Boys prepared for Osborne, Sandhurst, Intermediate, Navy Clerkships, and the Universities.
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Boarders return on previous evening.
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BLACKROCK, CO. DUBLIN.
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35 BRIGHTON SQUARE, RATHGAR.
OPEN SEPT. 4th. Prospectus on application.
Principal: Miss HAYNES, B.A., R.U.I., Diploma in Education, T.C.D.

BELLEVUE HOUSE SCHOOL, SUTTON.
School will Re-open on MONDAY, 4th SEPTEMBER.

IVERNA SCHOOL, KINGSTOWN.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Entire Charge taken. Indian Children received.
Principal—Miss NUGENT, B.A., London.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, YORK ROAD, KINGSTOWN.
Boys prepared for Intermediate, Banks, Surgeons' Preliminary, Trinity etc.
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M. E. DEVLIN, Head Master.

PEMBROKE DAY TRADES PREPARATORY SCHOOL.—Courses specially arranged for Boys who desire to be prepared for successful careers in Motor, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineering, Telegraphy, Telephony, Shipbuilding, etc. Particulars of employment obtained by Past Students can be furnished. A large number of Free Places will be awarded for the coming session on the result of the Entrance Examination to be held on Saturday, September 11th. For full particulars apply to the Principal, Pembroke Technical School, Ballsbridge, Dublin.

DALKEY SCHOOL, 3 HENRIETTA PLACE, HARBOUR ROAD, DALKEY.
High-class Boarding and Day School for the Daughters of Gentlemen. Highly qualified Staff. Boys under 10 received. Kindergarten Class.
Principal—Miss M. S. COTTER, B.A.

PRESTON SCHOOL, ABBEYLEIX.
SCHOOL RE-OPENS (D.V.) MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th.
Healthy situation. Splendid buildings. Home comforts. First-class Tuition. Large Record of Success—Science Scholarship, Trinity College, Dublin. Only one awarded.
Apply for Prospectus, etc., to the Head Master, ROBERT HAMPTON, B.A. (ex-Sch., T.C.D.).

CLARENDON SCHOOL, SOUTHPORT. Headmistress, Miss HOGBEN, M.A., Exhibitioner, Scholar, Honours, Girton College, Cambridge. Sound, modern education of girls, all ages from five years. Preparation for Girton College, Cambridge, and Matriculation, all Universities, in Music for L.R.A.M., for Medical, Commercial, or Domestic careers. Great successes, including local scholarships and prizes, first class honours, many distinctions in languages (spoken and written). First places in Centre, Senior, and Junior, Cambridge, and Junior, Oxford. Classes conducted entirely in English. Sound individual teaching of delicate and backward girls, who have special care and attention. Physical training on scientific lines, Swedish Drill in open air facing sea. Rowing, Swimming, Riding, Tennis, Golf, and all games. Ideal situation, with large playground and field facing sea and golf links. Health record unique. Moderate inclusive fees. Illustrated Prospectus.

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The age of the Pupil, district preferred, and rough idea of fees should be given.
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SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.
PARENTS concerned about the proper Education of their children may receive (without charge) valuable assistance and exclusive information respecting the best Schools and Tutors by sending statement of requirements to Ed. J. Burrow and Co., Ltd., Dept. R., Educational Consultants, Regent House, Kingsway, London.

BIRTH.

MORGAN—July 26, 1916, at Mrs. Kennedy's Nursing Home, 89 Lower Baggot street, Dublin, the wife of Arden Llewelyn Morgan, Ely House, Wexford, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

EVANS AND IRWIN—August 12, 1916, at Ballyarnett Presbyterian Church, Captain William Francis Evans, R.A.M.C., son of Henry T. Evans, J.P., Ardare, Co. Sligo, to Elizabeth Frances Letitia (Fanny), daughter of R. J. Irwin, Shanreagh, Limavady, and niece of David Thompson, Sorrento, Londonderry.

HARRISON AND COOPER—August 29, 1916, at Shoebury Church, by the Rev. John Hervey, Rector, Lieutenant Richard Harrison, R.N.R., younger son of the late Major-General E. Harrison, R.A., to Mary, only daughter of John M. Cooper, Esq., of Birch Grove, Wexford.

KELLY AND MALONE—August 21, 1916, at St. Mary's Church, Lucan, by the Very Rev. Canon Baxter, P.P., Clondalkin, assisted by the Very Rev. M. Woods, P.P., V.F., Trim, and the Rev. P. E. Kiernan, C.C., Enfield, Francis E. Kelly, Trim, to Bridie (Daisy), only daughter of Edward Malone, Esq., Hillsboro', Lucan.

STEEN AND MCANN—August 23, 1916, at the Church of the Catholic University, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin (with Nuptial Mass), by the Very Rev. Canon Lyons, P.P., Ardee, assisted by the Very Rev. Canon MacMahon, P.P., V.G., Nenagh; Very Rev. Canon Bourke, P.P., Clarecastle; Rev. J. McKeone, Adm., Dundalk; and Rev. J. Scanlan, P.P., Newmarket, Ennis—Dr. P. J. Steen, Ardee, Co. Louth, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Steen, Castle Gulden, Kilmessan, Co. Meath, to Ethnea, daughter of the late H. F. McAnn, and Mrs. McAnn, Church street, Dundalk, Co. Louth.

DEATHS.

CRAIG—August 29, 1916, at Knockbeg, Collooney, Georgina, second daughter of George Craig, Moat Carbury, Boyle, aged 23 years.

DOYLE—August 22, 1916, at Knockindrane, Co. Carlow, Mrs. Anne Doyle, in her 81st year. Interred at Drumphurse Cemetery August 24th. American papers please copy.

GREENE—August 27, 1916, at Singlon, Darjeeling, dearly-loved young daughter of Edward and Emily J. Greene, 17 Allesbury road, Merrion.

HAINES—August 28, 1916, at Sutton, Co. Dublin, aged 74 years, Hayes Hale, representative of the House of Messrs. A. Guinness, Son, and Co., Limited, for 51 years. Funeral private. No flowers.

LOUDON—August 26, 1916, at 37 Richmond Park road, Bournemouth, Charles Loudon, late Agent Bank of Ireland, York street, Belfast.

LOW—August 28, 1916, at the residence of her sister (Mrs. Nagle, 3 Albert terrace, Dollymount, Dublin), Frances Low, daughter of the late Wm. H. Boyd-Low, formerly of Gagher House, and Granagh, County Cork. Funeral private.

PARKINSON-CUMINE—August 28, 1916, at the Rectory, Newtown Butler, the Rev. Canon Gamaliel Gardner Parkinson-Cumine, M.A., youngest son of the late Rev. William Parkinson, M.A. Funeral at 2.30 to-morrow (Thursday) at Newtown Butler.

ROE—August 28, 1916, at his residence, Rushall Court, Mountrath, Thomas Roe, aged 83 years. Funeral to-morrow (Thursday), 12 o'clock, at Ballyfin Church, leaving Rushall at 11.

STEVENSON—August 27, at the residence of her cousin, Alderborough, Suffolk, Helen Stevenson (religious Sister Marie Bevigna), second daughter of the late John S. Stevenson, Strawberry Hill, Dalkey. R.I.P.

WALDRON—August 29, 1916, at his residence, 16 Upper Leeson street, Dublin, Christopher Waldron, second eldest son of the late Thomas Waldron, to the deep regret of his sister and brothers. Funeral from Church of Our Lady of Refuge, Rathmines, immediately after 10 o'clock Mass, to-morrow (Thursday) morning. R.I.P.

WIDDIS—August 28, 1916, at her residence, 7 Clarinda Park, East, Kingstown, Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Robert Widdis. Deeply regretted.

ANNOUNCEMENTS received late for insertion in this Column will be found on Page 4.

NICHOLS'
FUNERAL AND CARRIAGE ESTABLISHMENT, Lombard street (Westland row), late of Lincoln place. Coffins, Hearses, and Every Requisite. Economy and Punctuality.
'Phone—276.

FUNERAL REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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49 and 50 DENZILLE STREET (Merrion square).
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Specially Designed for GLASNEVIN, DEANS GRANGE, MOUNT JEROME, And Country Cemeteries. Estimates Free.
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WREATHS, Crosses, Floral Designs, Choicest Flowers, Exquisitely arranged. Lowest Prices. Prompt despatch. Visitors."

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(Late Manager Anthony O'Neill, & Son).
FUNERAL UNDERTAKER AND CARRIAGE ESTABLISHMENT. All Funeral Requisites in stock. Punctuality Guaranteed. Terms Moderate. 'Phone 4664.
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Tuesday, August 29, 1916.

EDUCATION.

ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE, DUBLIN.
Chairman of Trustees: JOHN MOONEY, Esq., C.

MOTOR MATTERS, BICYCLES &c.

MOTOR CARS.

PERRY AND CALCOTT CARS.
SOLE AGENT,
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REPAIRS.
Best Equipped Workshop, highest class Workmanship, and Minimum Charges.

BEFORE HAVING YOUR CAR OVERHAULED ALLOW ME TO INTIMATE YOU WILL SAVE MONEY.
G. A. BRITTAIN,
Earlsfort Garage, HATCH STREET.

A FORD Touring Car, £185; ditto, with English torpedo body, £195; Ford Van, £150; to stock for immediate delivery.—Woods, Westland row. T

THE FORD DELIVERY VAN.
It meets the urgent commercial need exactly. Strong, light, capacious, speedy, reliable, and inexpensive. Goes anywhere, does anything; the easiest in the world to drive and maintain. Price, Standard Van (demountable tires fitted), £150 Ch. Od., at Works, Manchester.
SANDERSON'S MOTOR WORKS,
20 UPPER DORSET ST., DUBLIN.

ALMOST NEW FOUR-SEATED ARROL-JOHNSTON CAR, FITTED WITH SELF-STARTER, LIGHTING DYNAMO, ELECTRIC HORN, DETACHABLE WHEELS.
THE DUBLIN MOTOR COMPANY, LTD., STEPHEN'S GREEN.

BY Auction to-day at Scannell's, Bachelor's Walk, 15 h.p. Car, fitted electric lighting, detachable rims, new head; suitable for conversion to light delivery van. C
CALCOTT, Five Seater, 1915. De Luxe body, as new, for bargain.—K 809, this office.
FOR Sale, Studebaker Car, 6 seater, property of an Officer, just overhauled, price £125, or nearest offer. Apply Christy Motor Works, Limerick. S 26
FOR Sale, 12 h.p. Car, two seater, with dicker, four cylinder, in good running order; would entertain motor Cycle Exchange; can adjustment. Apply this office. S 7
FOR Sale, used Five Seated Vincent-Hollier 2,500 miles, as new and guaranteed; £235; used Five Seated 12 h.p. Dion, mechanically guaranteed for 12 months, £125.—3 Fuller Pilkington, M.I.E.E., Seville Place, Dublin. Phone 1074.
FOR immediate Sale, Owner going abroad, 1915 G.T.M. Model Calthorpe Minor, two seater, with dicker seat, electric lighting, special hood and screen; only done 2,000 miles.—Mrs. Wood, Woodville, Birr. C
FOR Sale, new two seater, for in stock, for Mr. Morris Cowley, new two seater, for in stock, for immediate delivery, fully equipped.—Higgins, Agent, Athenry and Galway. A

MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE.
For Special Policies "AS LLOYD'S" apply to MOTOR DEPT., LLOYD and CO., LTD., LLOYDS CHAMBERS, 4 D'OLIER STREET, DUBLIN.
Telephone 658. Telegrams "ANGELICO, DUBLIN."
SINGER Light Car; £135.—The Dublin Motor Co., Ltd. T
SUNBEAM, 16-20, just thoroughly overhauled, in perfect condition, for sale, cheap. Apply C. Conyngham Greene, Carlisle Bridge. C
11.9 MORRIS-COWLEY Two Seater Car, speed 40 miles an hour, as good as new; only 500 miles run. G. A. Brittain, Hatch st., Dublin. C

WANTED.
HUPMOBILE Car Wanted, two or four seater, 1912, 1913, or 1914; must be in good condition and cheap for cash.—K 782, this office.
WANTED, Two Seater Motor Car; state full particulars.—K 484, this office.
WANTED, Ford 5 Seater; not earlier than 1914; must be in good condition.—Z 2294, Ford," this office.
WANTED, a Steam Car, in good order.—K 654, this office.

MOTOR LORRIES AND VANS.

LEYLAND Van, Special Body; immediate delivery.—City Motor Works, Ltd., Brunswick st.
WOOD Works, Ltd., Brunswick st., for Hire—Lubrication Steam Trawling Co., 23 Moss st.
SUITABLE for Light Van, Wolseley chassis, 1913 model, 2 cyl., body to order; thoroughly overhauled; tyres good.—Crawford, 29 and 30 Hawkins st.

CHAUFFEURS AND MECHANICS.

WANTED.
THE services of two Motor Lorry Drivers required at once at Sanderson's Motor Works.
WANTED by Qualified Gardener, must understand mechanism of light car, and be prepared to be generally useful; small wages; permanent situation; good character expected. Address "Z 2302, Chauffeur," this office.
REPLIES to Advertisements addressed to letter and box number at Irish Times Office should not have original papers or testimonials. Copies only should be enclosed. T

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A YOUNG Chauffeur seeks situation; running repairs; good driver; town or country.—Footman, 10 Aberdeen st., Infirmary road, Dublin.
CHAUFFEUR, Married, disengaged; thoroughly understands repairs and vulcanising; well recommended; state terms.—Chauffeur, Ballyroan, Rathfarnham.
CHAUFFEUR, good driver; good repairs; obliging; married; no family; disengaged; good character. C
T.T.; single; recommended.—K 777, this office. C
MECHANICAL Chauffeur (ex coachman); all repairs, good driver; satisfactory discharges; willing, obliging; disengaged when suited.—K 852, this office. C

MOTOR CYCLES.

"A1" NEW Combinations, actually in stock—Sunbeam, Lea Francis, Sparkbrook, Douglas, Indian, 5 h.p. Enfield, Solo Machines—Lea Francis, Indian, Lewis, Diamond; New Imperial Jap 6 h.p. Machine, Lewis, several Triumphs, Motosacoche, Matchless, Rex, Big 6 h.p. Excelsior, A.J.S., New Rover, Rex, Big 6 h.p. Excelsior, Warris Bridge, Ltd., Lemon str., Grafton st. T

INDIAN COMBINATION.
Power plus 1916, electric, new, used 85 miles, cost £114, price £100.
WALLEN,
GARAGE: ST. ANDREW ST., DUBLIN.

AT Woods', Westland row—Bargains in Motor Cycles: 3½ Peugeot, £10; 2¾ Lea-Francis, £16; Levis, £15; 3½ Triumph, £23, £25, £27, £30; Indian Scout, £26, £27; Premier, three speed, £30; Montgomery, £35; Cars from £5; Machines for Hire.—Woods, Westland row. T

AT 24 Hours' Reliability Trial, the B.S.A. again proved its superiority by winning 4 gold medals; a second unequalled by any other make. Delivery from stock. Agent: Woods, Westland row. T

A DVANCES on Motor Bikes, Cars, Jewels—Gorman, Pawnbroker, Winetavern st. (opposite Four Courts, under Christ Church); superior new garage; wire or call. Established 1880.

DOUGLAS, 2¾ 1916, Lucas horn, Covey speedometer, new tyres, good condition, 2 speed, footboards, £46.—K 747, this office.

MANY BARGAINS in Secondhand Motor Bicycles at Waite Bros., Lemon st., off Grafton st.

ROVER, 5½ h.p., 1913, 3 speed, three sidecar, in splendid condition, lamp, horn, etc., a bargain.—708, this office.

SIDE Car and old-type Motor Bicycle; cheap.—35 Percy place, Dublin.

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CYCLE Auto Wheel Wanted; state price, etc.—K 741, this office.
WANTED, Motor Bicycle and Sidecar or Two Seater Motor Car; state price, age, condition, etc. Address "Z 2381, Motor Bicycle," this office.

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SITUATIONS CONTINUED.
(FROM PAGE 1.)

WANTED, fully Trained and Maternity Nurses for Nurses' Cooperative House.—Apply Secretary, 3 Fitzwilliam st.
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WANTED, Youth as Apprentice to GROCERY Department; also Girl to Help in Cash Desk. Apply Brown Stores, Moore st.
WANTED, Lady Assistant; must have good knowledge of Hardware. Apply Pratt's, 28 Dame st.
WANTED, smart Reliable Housekeeper; must be a widower (no family) required in Ballina. Apply at once to Mr. Houlihan, Arcade House, Ballina.
WANTED, a few Men to assist in Packing House. Apply Cycle Exchange; can adjustment. F 8
FOR Sale, used Five Seated Vincent-Hollier 2,500 miles, as new and guaranteed; £235; used Five Seated 12 h.p. Dion, mechanically guaranteed for 12 months, £125.—3 Fuller Pilkington, M.I.E.E., Seville Place, Dublin. Phone 1074.
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T.T.; single; recommended.—K 777, this office. C
MECHANICAL Chauffeur (ex coachman); all repairs, good driver; satisfactory discharges; willing, obliging; disengaged when suited.—K 852, this office. C

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A YOUNG Girl, just left school, possessing a knowledge of shorthand, typewriting, and bookkeeping, wishes an appointment in city office.—Address, stating salary, Z 2382, this office.
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BOOTS and Readymader—Young Man, 6 years' actual experience, disengaged; TT. Address K 831, this office. B
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CHAMPAGNE.—Co., Blanton st., Grimsby, require Agents for their famous Cattle Oils.
CANVASSER, Experienced, required for city, required. Address "Z 2380, Canvasser," this office.
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WANTED, Traveller; good Wool Arener. Address "Z 2336, Arent," this office. S 29
WANTED, Traveller; experience not absolutely necessary. Reply, stating age and where previously employed. K 545, this office.

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ENERGETIC young Man, with splendid connection, as Traveller over South of Ireland, highest references, desires engagement 1916. Irish Times Office, Cork st.
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TRAVELLER, disengaged, Man anxious for open-ing as above; no former experience; or would assist busy traveller; highest references. K 541, this office. C
TRAVELLER, covering North-West, in Whisker Trade (or Tea, Wine, and Spirit Trade), desires engagement in same or other trade; highest references; excellent connection; for safe trading; excellent references; good connection and reputation. Address "Z 2368, Trade," this office.
WANTED, young Man, well educated and with good address, for Commercial Room; preference given to one with experience of hardware trade in Portarlington.—K 806, this office. C

LEGAL.

DUBLIN Solicitor (L.C.), in good practice, advanced to partnership; no premium; a woman's son as Apprentice preferred; suitable applicant must succeed to the business.—K 485, this office.
OFFICE Boy Wanted for Solicitor's Office in Dublin. Apply (by letter only), stating position, age, and salary expected.—K 746, this office.
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WANTED, Dublin Agent, for small Agency. Address "Z 2350, Agent," this office.
WANTED, Shorthand and Typist (Male or Female) for Solicitor's Office; state salary expected; also existing engagements with testimonials, to "Z 2352, Legal," this office.
WANTED immediately, Manager, for Northern Solicitor's Office, R.C.; or a young Solicitor, fair experience capital not necessary; state age, experience, qualifications, &c., salary expected, and enclose copies of testimonials to "Z 2350, Manager," this office.

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ASSISTANT required for a few weeks, South, for Medical Hall; competent to take charge; send references, experience, and salary required.—K 835, this office. B
ASSISTANT Chemist required, Indoor, State salary, and send copies discharges, to "Z 2359, Chemist," this office.
ASSISTANT required at once for provincial Medical Hall. Send all particulars, "Z 2398, Medical," this office.
DENTISTS Assistant, Junior, Wanted; short hours and good wages to experienced Junior; state age and salary to K 611, this office.
DENTAL Operator and Mechanic Wanted, Man with good experience able to take charge; permanent situation; wages according to ability and experience. Apply Dr. Walker, 3 Summerhill, East, Sunderland.
DENTAL Operator and Mechanic Wanted. State experience, lowest salary, to "Z 2277, Operator," this office.
DOCTOR—Ph. Chemist desires Locum, September and October. Address "Z 2170, Locum," this office. S 25
HAIRDRESSER, Masseur, Pedicure—Position with Brooks' saddles, complete, with all accessories, as good as new; Leather Goods, £5 10/- each, cash.—Fitzgerald, 128 Stephen's Green.
HAIRDRESSER, Lady—Position with Brooks' saddles, complete, with all accessories, as good as new; Leather Goods, £5 10/- each, cash.—Fitzgerald, 128 Stephen's Green.
HAIRDRESSERS—We are the highest grade Bicycles manufactured, are offered at the lowest cash prices now possible to the easiest terms of payment, and can be obtained on the easiest terms of payment.—Fitzgerald, 128 Stephen's Green.

TRAM V. CYCLE.
Did it ever strike you the amount of money you spend on a tram in a year? Just look at the cost—1d. each journey, about 2d. per week or 10/- per month. Yet for this amount you can have a famous Auto Cycle, and be free—
R. W. STEVENS,
8 ASTON'S QUAY, DUBLIN.

WANTED.

WANTED, Gent's Cycle, also Lady's; state price and make.—K 608, this office. B

MALES CONTINUED.

NORTH Circular road—Advertisements (Printed) for "Irish Times" can be handed in at Longman's, Newsagent and Confectioner, 76 Gloucester Street. Phoenix Park Entrance. Parcels for publication in next day's issue must be published in next day's issue.
WANTED, a Pantry Boy, under sixteen years, able to wash dishes; preferred. Apply to J. Price, Dunsland Glanmire, Cork.
WANTED, 2nd October, expert Rabbit Trappers, Ards Peninsula, Co. Down; also Ferreter; state terms.—Mrs. Dennison, Co. Donaghadee, Belfast.
WANTED, a Gardener, with apartments and fuire. Apply Estate Office, Dunfanaghy.
WANTED, Yardman and General Man; Wife to milk and do laundry; free cottage, garden, milk, firewood, or do laundry; free to Mr. D. G. Usher, Cappoquin. Apply, with references, to Mr. Usher, Cappoquin.
WANTED, Man and Wife, without encumbrances, as Cook Housekeeper and Indoor Man, for staff Quarters, eight residents. Apply Knock-Ainlee, A. Gilsenan.
WANTED, a Groom Coachman, who understands Ford motor, and to make himself generally useful in yards, etc., and keeping avenue in order; Protestant married man, without family, preferred; three rooms over stable and fuire. Send copy of references, state wages to Mrs Geoghegan, Bert House, Athy.
WANTED, Yardman, married, family, good milker. State wages expected, with house, coal, milk, and vegetables. Address "Z 2332, Yardman," this office.
WANTED, Man and Wife, without encumbrances, as Cook Housekeeper and Indoor Man, for staff Quarters, eight residents. Apply Knock-Ainlee, A. Gilsenan, Lisavon Hall, Swords.
WANTED, Man, generally useful, gentleman's place, wife cook or two sons, 14 to 16 years. Address "Z 2291, Man," this office.
WANTED, immediately, for Clonsharf, good General Man, to milk, mind pony and trap, care, and cleanliness; must be well recommended; good wages to suitable person.—K 718, this office.
WANTED immediately, a good General Man or Boy, K 747, this office.
WANTED, Protestant Pantry Boy.—Mrs. Woods, Westland row. T
WANTED, Protestant Resident Groom; must be good milker; wages £15; house outside; also Boy to help in stable.—Z 2155, Cook," this office.
WANTED, smart country town, thoroughly good young Man, as Cook General; to do dairy; gentleman's house, fitted to do little washing; to do dairy; gentleman's house, fitted with every convenience; good wages to suitable person.—Z 2235, Cook," this office.

GENERAL SERVANTS WANTED.

A SUPERIOR General (R.C.) required for England; must be well recommended. Apply mid., noon, 2 to 3, 10 Upper Ormond quay, Dublin. T
APPLY—Generals, city, £18 £20; 13 others, Dublin, £16 to £20; good Cook, £18; 58 Sackville st.
A YOUNG General, about 18, for London; one with a little experience would suit; family sailing for Holyhead on Thursday; wages £8 to start; fare paid.—76, Irish Times Office, Hanger street, Ballsbridge.
CAPABLE General Servant wanted; must be used to live in the country. Apply Mrs. Hope, Silchester, Londonderry.
CLEAN, smart Protestant General Servant Wanted; for town, 3 in family; wages £16; Co. Down. Address "Z 2378, General," this office.
COOK-General and General Servants Wanted; full fare advanced; situations guaranteed.—Miss Robinson, 146 Donegall st., Belfast.
COUNTRY General Wanted; if intelligent would instruct cooking. £12 beginning.—K 576, this office.
COUNTRY General Wanted, Girl, with as comfortable home; only two; £10; Co. Down. Address "Z 2378, General," this office.
COUNTRY General; small family two; good knowledge of cooking; country preferred; highly recommended.—K 724, this office.
COUNTRY General; small family; good wages; no washing; £16. Call or write Irish Times Office, Cork st.
COUNTRY General Wanted; first rate House Parlourmaid; must be thoroughly experienced; Protestant preferred. Apply, with copies testimonials, Mrs. Geoghegan, Bert House, Athy.
COUNTRY General Wanted; respectable young country Girl to train as Housemaid; doctor's house; city; good wages to suitable person. Apply Resident Surgeon, Dr. Steevens' Hospital, Dublin. B
COUNTRY General Wanted; Protestant; good wages; small family; no washing. Apply Mrs. Coleman, Ballybarrack, Dundalk.
COUNTRY General Wanted; Protestant; small family; good wages; no washing. Apply Mrs. Coleman, Ballybarrack, Dundalk.
COUNTRY General Wanted; thoroughly experienced; must be fond of children; good wages; Protestant preferred. Address "Z 2397, Maid," this office.

NURSES WANTED.

INFANT'S Nurse Wanted; experienced; wages £16. Call 11 to 1, 40 Upper Fitzwilliam st.
NURSE required, young, for two children, eldest 3 years; must be well recommended; Protestant preferred; wages £20; liberal outfit allowance. Apply at once, this office.
REQUIRED, immediately, experience R.C. Nurse; two in family; charge of baby, 4 months; do own help; baby's washing; highest references.—K 703, this office.
RELIABLE Girl R.C. Wanted, mind baby; 10/ week; generally sleeps out; Sunday 2 to 7. 108, office.
SUPERIOR young Girl to train Nurse Housemaid. After 6 o'clock, 4 Fairfield, Terenure road, East.
WANTED, young country Girl as Nurse, two children; must be well recommended; wages £8 to start.—K 579, this office.
WANTED, for Rathmines, thoroughly experienced Nurse, two children, 2 and 4; must be fond of children; good wages; apply at once, 10 Upper Ormond quay, Dublin. T
WANTED, immediately, first class Nurse, for Clonsilla; wages £30. Call or write Irish Times Registry.
WANTED, superior Protestant young Woman as Nurse-maid; good wages; two children, 2 and 4; baby later; trained Nurse preferred; summer months Switzerland; good wages to suitable girl; highest references essential. Address "Z 2375, Nurse," this office.
WANTED, Lady Nurse, Protestant, for two children, 2 and 5; good wages; state experience, and salary required. Apply Bolton, Ardeen, Curtrath.
WANTED, experienced Children's Nurse, R.C.; must be good needlewoman; own uniform; four children, youngest 2; nursemaid kept; good wages; no cooking. Apply, by letter, Mrs. Lombard, O'Ferrall, Edgeworthstown, Longford.
WANTED, refined Protestant Nurse, take first baby from month, age between 28 and 35, for Kingstown.—K 36, Irish Times, Kingstown.

KITCHEN, LAUNDRY, &c., WANTED.

KITCHENMAID wanted immediately; experienced; well recommended. Send full particulars to Mrs. Bartlett, Fairview House, Clontarf, Dublin.
LAUNDRYMAID—Countess of Bessborough requires Laundrymaid (R.C.) for Fassaroe, Bray; Under Laundrymaid preferred; state full particulars; disengaged from last place; disengaged if Tuesday; also Housekeeper, Head Housemaid, Housemaid, Cook, Housemaid, Kitchenmaid, Scullery Maid, Pantrymaid, Footman, Hall Boy, Odd Man, Steward, Valet, Chauffeur, Gardener, Head Gardener, Gardener, Boy, Dairymaid, Laundrymaid, Kitchenmaid, Scullery Maid, Housem

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PARTMENT.
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PECIALITE.
KE THIS DEPARTMENT
OUR SPECIAL STUDIES,
N SUPPLY EVERYTHING
RY FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES
TES SUPPLIED FREE ON REQUEST.
(3 lines).
'S = DUBLIN
ABBEY ST., 12 DOORS FROM SACKVILLE ST.

RISH M.P.

Our portrait is of Mr. C. GLASGOW, who writes as follows:

"I am a publican, and had a position of my best friend away in Australia on the line. I was off my work for two years, and was in a consumption. The doctors could not do anything. Clarke's Blood Mixture, and in two weeks the pain left me, and up very quick indeed. I am at work again. Your medicine did what the doctors could not do." Clarke's Blood Mixture, Ardwick, Manchester.

CURED BY

If you suffer from any such disease as Eczema, Scrofula, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Swellings, Boils, Pimples, Glandular Swellings, Sores of any kind, Piles, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Rickets, Impure Blood, Weak Stomach, or waste money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly clear the blood of the impure matter, which also is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just a medicine. It is a combination of ingredients which quickly expel from the blood all impurities and waste matter, and by thoroughly purifying it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Over fifty years' success. Pleasant to the taste.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Of all Chemists and Stores. 2/9 per bottle. Refuse Substitutes.

"THE WORLD'S BEST BLOOD PURIFIER."

WAR-TIME TARIFF.

BEDROOM, BATH LIGHT, ATTENDANCE and FULL TABLE d'HOTE BREAKFAST 7/-

AT THE WALDORF HOTEL, ALDWYCH, STRAND.

Central for everywhere. Special Terms for Officers and their Families. Write Mr. E. LUCARINI.

Gen.-Manager (Late Hotel, Lotti, Paris), for Interesting Descriptive Brochure of the MOST MODERATE TARIFF FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN LONDON.

A GREAT CORN CURE

Don't suffer one hour longer from Corns. There's no need to. For 1s. you can get a bottle of "WELLSEENE" and your corn troubles will soon be over. Whether you suffer from Hard or Soft Corns, or from Warts of any kind, get "WELLSEENE"

A RAPID CURE. A PAINLESS CURE. A SAFE CURE.

Tried and testified to by thousands. Known all over the British Empire.

PRICE, 1/-; POST FREE, 1/1½.

WELLS, CHEMIST, 20 UPPER BAGGOT STREET, DUBLIN

SOLD AT 61 UPPER SACKVILLE ST.

PUBLICATIONS.

NOW ON SALE. PRICE 1s. BY POST 1s. 2d.

SIX DAYS Of THE IRISH REPUBLIC.

By L. G. Redmond-Howard.

E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116 GRAFTON Dublin

COOMBE HOSPITAL.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Guardians and Governors of the Coombe Hospital was held on the 28th inst. There were present—Wm. Archbold, J.P., in the chair; Rev. Canon Bell, P.P., Dr. R. A. Macinerny (Master), Rev. Theo. Seale, M.A., and W. H. F. Verschoyle, J.P.

The minutes of the Board meeting of 24th July, and also those of the House Committee of 31st August, were read, confirmed, and signed. Correspondence of a varied character was submitted and ruled upon. The reports from the Master, the Registrar, and the Matron were read and adopted. Receipts for payments made at last meeting of the Board, being in order, were passed, and cheques were ordered to be signed in payment of accounts recommended by the House Committee.

Routine business having been transacted, the Board adjourned.

"Rattling good stuff."—Sunday Times. BERMALINE BREAD.

"SPILLERS"

Purity is still the chosen Flour of thousands of Irish-women.

Why?

Because 'Spillers' has been famous as the 'best flour' for close on 20 years.

But—

it is no longer safe to ask for "the best flour" — meaning "Spillers' Purity": to *get* it you must say the name SPILLERS' and see that it is on the bag.

"Spillers' Purity" is the original 'best flour' and no imitation can touch it for quality.

ASK FOR SPILLERS' PURITY FLOUR

You can get it in the original bags, branded 'Spillers,' packed in various sizes from half-a-stone to 16 stones, at any grocer's or flour dealer's.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

IRELAND AND ENGLAND.

Letter from Mr. Standish O'Grady.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I see now and more clearly every day that the destiny of Ireland, what she was meant for, is not to be a distinct nation, but, through England, and by controlling and directing England, to be a great, perhaps a governing, factor in the affairs of the whole world. During my years of literary activity I did not perceive this, or, at least, not with sufficient keenness which would have provoked a strong expression; though I always knew that there was something absurd, also impossible of realisation, in the idea of our regaining the people of an independent Ireland. Wolfe Tone's dream—it is his "Memoirs"—was of a revolutionised Ireland, followed by a revolutionised England, and the foundation of an Irish Republican Empire, with Ireland as the governing factor.

Had our idealists been inspired with such a thought, we might to-day be a nation of some fifteen or twenty millions, instead of a poor little distracted country of four millions—the poor four millions bred largely from the worst elements of each generation. Anyone who knows the country knows that the best are always going out of it, while the country—that is, all Ireland—goes to grass!—Yours, etc.,

STANDISH O'GRADY.

Dublin, August 29th, 1916.

SUBURBAN LIGHTING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I wish to draw attention to a few points which have not been mentioned by those who have written on the above subject up to now. One would imagine that the consequent "saving" of the new lighting system would be of some advantage to the ratepayers, but, on the contrary, the price of electricity has been raised since the Summer Time Act came into force, and what a good deal of what consumers were hoping to benefit as a result of the Act is paid in the extra amount of the electricity bill. This system of "saving" is also a most absurd extreme, for, during the fourteen years in which the writer has lived in Rathmines until comparatively recently, the lamps were lit an hour or more before sunset, and were never extinguished before 6 or 7 a.m., which, in the light summer months, was most satisfactory. Then, those cyclists who are sufficiently law-abiding to carry lighted lamps find them of no use, as the extreme darkness causes the light to dazzle the eyes and completely prevents the cyclist from seeing a person or unlighted vehicle approaching. The same can be said of the effect of the bright lights of an approaching motor car. Finally, what is the use of philanthropists spending time and money in providing night clubs, etc., in the township for girls when this action of the Council tends to encourage the very evils which the former are striving to put an end to? Where do the fruits of this so-called "war time economy" benefit the ratepayers, who are, after all, the people most concerned in the matter?—Yours, etc.,

"INDIGNANT RATEPAYER."

Rathmines, August 29th, 1916.

DONKEYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Your correspondent, who signs himself "Don Key," will surprise anyone who takes the trouble to look at the animals he comments on. If so, he will be more surprised than the owners of the advertisement carts, who now take trouble to employ good animals, but may occasionally be obliged to send suddenly for an extra one, and find the best are working. This seldom happens now, as so few carts are used at present. The sons who advertise do not approve of ill-fed, ill-shod, ill-groomed animals being used. It is a long time—certainly nine months or a year—since I saw a fattering, mean, and miserable donkeys have been used in these carts but, if "Don Key" again sees such a disgraceful sight, I trust he will, as in duty bound, whether he is a member of society or not, at once inform the nearest constable. He can also report to me, when my number would go to see the owner and prevent further suffering, or else to the D.S.P.C.A. He should also call on the firm of advertisers who employed the animal, so that there may be more careful in future. I agree that the carts now used are more for use than ornament. Probably no other city in the world permits such wandering animals to appear in its streets. Some of these animals have been helped to repair the harness, etc., by this Society, and the boys are helped in other ways. They are not at all "wretched," as are boys in other cities. I wish my employers are personally known to us. If a boy is found ill-treating one of these animals, he is nearly certain to be a "new boy," and will soon be brought into line. Even "Don Key" or anyone else seeing such bad behaviour would do well to report the matter at once.—Yours, etc.,

(Miss) K. M. SHAWELL, Hon. Secretary, All-Ireland Donkey Protection Society. Upper Pembroke street, Dublin, August 29th, 1916.

POLIOMYELITIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Reference has been made in your paper to the terrible epidemic of infantile paralysis (poliomyelitis) among the children of formidable disease sometimes, but rarely, attacks adults. It has now appeared in Scotland. I may remind the public, and especially the medical profession, that poliomyelitis was added to the list of infective diseases compulsorily notifiable.—Yours, etc.,

CHARLES A. CAMERON,
Medical Superintendent Officer of Health.
Public Health Committee, Municipal Buildings, Dublin, August 29th, 1916.

CHEAP FUEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Dry cow manure, gathered from roads and fields, was used as fuel in Dorset forty years ago. I do not know if it is so used now.—Yours, etc.,

"SUIR VALE."

August 29th, 1916.

THE BUTTER SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I would like to emphasise the truth of your article regarding butter in to-day's Irish Times. Ireland requires about 3lbs. per week, and the difficulty of procuring good butter even in that small amount is quite incredible. In every shop you are told on Saturday—the day the butter is brought in—that there is plenty of butter, but none of it such as we would eat; and many well-to-do households have entirely substituted margarine in consequence. In the winter I more often than not send to London for my butter, as several firms send post paid if 2s. 6d. worth or more is ordered. This butter before the war was always fresh, and most excellent creamery butter can be procured here, but it is not popular. People say that it does not go far, and certainly the flavour it does not touch good home-made butter. The best quality margarine is as palatable, and, of course, far cheaper. I know other people who send to London for their butter all the year round. The supply and quality being uniform is a great inducement. This surely proves that something is very far from right in a dairy country.—Yours, etc.,

"HOUSEKEEPER."

Co. Donegal, August 28th, 1916.

CHARGE AGAINST A CANADIAN SOLDIER.

The strange circumstances attending the alleged robbery of £5 in Treasury notes from Mrs. Ruth Cummings, described as a doctor's wife, were further investigated at Westminster Police Court yesterday. The accused, Joseph Albert St. Aubyn, a young sergeant in the Canadian Contingent, surrendered to remand on remand. The defendant stated in evidence that he made the casual acquaintance of the prosecutrix on a bus late at night. She invited him to her flat. On his first visit the prosecutrix produced an opium pipe and a box of opium. She asked him if he would have some, and she also offered him a white snuff, which she said was cocaine. She took some herself. The sniffs of cocaine made him feel silly. He denied having the money he was accused of taking.

Prosecutrix said she had no questions to ask, and the magistrate observed it was a case of a very unsatisfactory character. Nobody could convict, and so the prisoner must be discharged.

Mr. Barnet Kenyon, M.P. for Chesterfield, replying to a resolution passed by the Chesterfield Medical Association condemning the delay in pensions being awarded to discharged soldiers, writes—"I quite see it is a burning shame to put these poor broken men to the pain and trouble of having to seek relief from anywhere but the proper quarter, and I will do everything I can to stop this form of delay. You will see there is great hope that we shall get these pensions in one national office and under one head, and it is hoped that Mr. Hayes Fisher may get appointment as general secretary and director. No man is more fitted in every way than he is."

Taffy, the mascot goat of the Welsh Regiment, given to the regiment by King Edward, has died at Cardiff.

If you are "run down" or out of health from any cause, take DOW'S PORT.

There is nothing to equal it as a Tonic & Strength Giver.

Ask your Wine Merchants for it.

Wholesale Shipping Agents, Robert E. Tarbett and Sons, 123 Abbey street, Dublin.

INFANT MORTALITY IN IRELAND.

BETTER NURSING REQUIRED.

WOMEN'S MEETING IN DUBLIN.

A meeting of ladies was held last evening in the Dublin Mansion House for the purpose of considering the high death rate of little children in the city.

The chair was occupied by Mrs. T. W. Russell. She said that this was the first meeting held in Dublin in connection with the subject of child welfare. Other cities had already started the work, and the State had awakened to the fact that it was impossible to cope with the high death rate of little children without State aid, and so the Government had given a certain sum of money to municipal councils for the purpose of organising and starting the work as soon as possible. Inspection and visiting by the Infants' Aid Society were carried on in Dublin, but these were not effective in saving the wastage of child life. What this meeting had to bear in mind was that they must try to get the Municipal Council to organise the machinery for dealing with the subject before they proceeded to appoint inspectors. She suggested that child centres should be formed where women could be taught to feed and rear their children, and where they would be supplied with food necessary for that purpose. In this way they may be able to save infant life, and make the infants useful and healthy citizens.

SIR ANDREW HORNE.

Sir Andrew Horne proposed:—

That this meeting urges upon the Government the immediate necessity for a Midwives Act for Ireland.

He said the resolution was of vital importance, as it concerned the coming generation, and, therefore, the future of our country. The war was imposing an enormous strain on the adults of this country; it was destroying life and ruining health, and at the same time preventing births that would otherwise take place. The more reason then, and not the less, for taking care of the mothers and babies, even at the expenditure in each area of a few hundred pounds a year. And yet they were calmly, stupidly, blindly, allowing the slaughter of women and infants at home whose lives could be saved. It was certain that we were allowing new babies in thousands to die needlessly. It was important to remember that untrained midwives, or so-called "handywomen," still continued to practise. That a high maternal death rate was due mainly to this cause was shown by the fact that the high rates occurred in the wildest parts of the country. Maternal mortality depended mainly on good doctoring and clean midwifery. What, then, was the remedy? To his mind, they must have a Midwives Act for Ireland on somewhat similar lines to the English and the Scottish Acts. Child birth mortality in 1914 was 565, or 5.68 per thousand births, while 2.17 per thousand births was due to puerperal fever. Nearly 50 per cent. of the total mortality associated with child-bearing would be less out of touch with public opinion than they were. (Hear, hear.) It was obviously improper for people whose stock policy was to uphold the liberty of the Press to deny the rights of that Press to criticise their own actions. There had been an attempt of late to draw a red herring over the unfortunate development of the Home Rule negotiations, and to make it appear that the whole fault rested with the Unionist section of the Cabinet. He read the memorandum of the proposals issued by Mr. Lloyd George to the Irish leaders, which proposals were the basis of these negotiations, and he could see nothing in them in the least inconsistent with Lord Lansdowne's subsequent statement in the House of Lords. A year ago, or two years ago, at the time the Home Rule Act was passed into law, Mr. Asquith was careful to say that it would be unthinkable to bring in Ulster under the operation of that Act without the consent of the majority of the people of Ulster, and that before the Act came into force there should be an opportunity of the war, when they would have the assistance of the representatives of the Empire in framing some settlement that would be acceptable to all parties.

Mr. Kennedy—Will you withdraw your resolution in support of this?—That, in the opinion of this Council, there is nothing in the history of recent events in Ireland calling for congratulations to anyone."

Mr. Moore—Yes.

Mr. Boggan seconded.

Mr. Kennedy said it was very objectionable having resolutions hawked up and down the country trying to whitewash people, congratulating them, and making out that they had acted in a very sagacious manner. He thought the most they could do was to extend to them the charity of silence, and he, for his part, was going to allow the resolution pass in silence were it not for the observations which fell from the seconder as to having confidence in their public representatives. He wished it to be understood that he did not desire to see Mr. Redmond deposed from his present position. He thought he was possibly as good a man as they were likely to get, but he claimed the right of the Irish electors to criticise their representatives, and to offer their opinions, whether these opinions differed from those of their representatives or not. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, recently called attention to the fact that if a man expressed an opinion different to that of the leaders of the Irish Nationalist Party he was immediately branded as a traitor or factionist. He did not think there was a right state of affairs. He regarded their representatives as the servants of the public, whose duty it was to consult them. In every country every constitutional party was subject to criticism, and, in his opinion, if there had been less "walking the plank" for any man who dared to differ from those who called themselves the leaders of the Irish Party with public opinion than they were. (Hear, hear.) It was obviously improper for people whose stock policy was to uphold the liberty of the Press to deny the rights of that Press to criticise their own actions. There had been an attempt of late to draw a red herring over the unfortunate development of the Home Rule negotiations, and to make it appear that the whole fault rested with the Unionist section of the Cabinet. He read the memorandum of the proposals issued by Mr. Lloyd George to the Irish leaders, which proposals were the basis of these negotiations, and he could see nothing in them in the least inconsistent with Lord Lansdowne's subsequent statement in the House of Lords. A year or two years ago, at the time the Home Rule Act was passed into law, Mr. Asquith was careful to say that it would be unthinkable to bring in Ulster under the operation of that Act without the consent of the majority of the people of Ulster, and that before the Act came into force there should be an opportunity of the war, when they would have the assistance of the representatives of the Empire in framing some settlement that would be acceptable to all parties.

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Mr. Kennedy—I am satisfied.

Mr. Clarke—Your resolution was sent you for adoption. Nobody moved its adoption; therefore, you have nothing before you.

Mr. Kennedy—If you take that view, I am satisfied.

QUESTION OF CONGRATULATION.

Mr. Boggan said they had nothing to congratulate the Irish Party on. They broke down the organisation by accepting £400 a year.

Mr. O'Reilly moved that the Nenagh resolution be postponed.

Mr. Lynch seconded.

Mr. O'Reilly said it was an insult to say that no person deserved to be congratulated.

Mr. Boggan—Not one. (Laughter.)

Mr. Moore said the financial provisions of the Home Rule Bill were worthless. Before the war they had eleven millions taxation, and by the time this disastrous war was ended they would have a contribution of thirty-five millions per annum to pay. Mr. Redmond had the audacity to tell them that this Home Rule Bill was better than Grattan's Parliament. He would tell him there that was a puerile lie.

Mr. Kennedy, in reply to various members, said that when the English Education Act was passing through Parliament he voted for it in support of the claims of the English Catholics to have grants made in aid of their schools, and for doing so his name was taken off the list of the Irish Party. The Irish Party, if not looking for jobs for themselves, were looking for jobs for their friends and supporters. If you are under a compliment to a man to do you a favour, he proceeded, you cannot independently stand up to that man and require him to do his duty. Until the Irish Party went back to the principle of independent opposition, not merely in name, but in fact, there was no hope for Ireland, because they would receive the support of all the needy crowd who had their eyes set on every little job—County Court Judgeships, Clerks of the Crown and Peace, Crown Solicitors, Local Government Inspectorships, etc.

The Chairman pointed out that when Mr. Redmond assumed the leadership the country was rent asunder. Since then Mr. Redmond and his party had done good work for Ireland. Were they going to get rid of that party to-day in anger, and at the end of another twenty-five years find themselves as far from the goal they sought? The Irish Party, if they were not to be congratulated, deserved to be complimented for their persistence in the face of great obstacles.

Seven voted for Mr. Kennedy's resolution, and six for the amendment, which was declared lost.

PLAIN SPEAKING AT SWINFORD.

THE CASE OF HARVEST MEN.

At the meeting of the Swinford District Council yesterday—Mr. Edward Geeves presiding—Mr. M. F. Campbell moved that the Nenagh resolution, expressing admiration at the political sagacity of the Irish Party, be marked read, as at present they had no such body as an Irish Party. If they had, the harvest men who went over to England in good faith would not be boycotted, as they were from post to pillar.

Mr. J. Walsh said that it was a disgrace that Ireland should be treated that way, seeing what Irishmen had done for the Government and the country.

Mr. McHugh—It is a shame.

Mr. Campbell—The party said that they had the Government in the hollow of their hand, but if then had they would not tolerate the treatment Irishmen are getting in England. John Dillon, our own representative, told these men that they could go to England, that they were free from service, and that he would prefer them to go to England rather than America; but if these men went to America instead of England, see what fine, independent men they would be to-day.

Mr. Walsh—Some of the men told me that they were kicked off the footpath; that Englishmen would not talk to them or supply them with food.

The Chairman said that he was always in sympathy with the Irish Party, and fought with them through thick and thin, but he should say that they missed their opportunity all along. Irishmen in England were hunted from post to pillar, and everywhere notices were posted up that no Irish need apply; but why were not such notices put up at the entrance to the Dardanelles? The treatment of Irishmen was rotten, and action should be taken.

Mr. Campbell—We will get nothing through the party, as they are only interested in jobs for themselves and their friends.

The resolution was unanimously marked "Read."

NATIONALIST PARTY STRONGLY CRITICISED.

MEATH COUNTY COUNCIL AND THE NEGOTIATIONS.

NO GROUND FOR CONGRATULATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAVAN, TUESDAY.

To-day, at the quarterly meeting of the Meath County Council—Mr. Thomas Halligan, J.P. (Chairman), presiding—the resolution from the Nenagh Urban District Council relative to the government of Ireland was discussed.

Mr. Moore proposed that the resolution be marked "Read."

Mr. O'Reilly seconded. It was, he said, plain to every thinking man that things were not going on in Ireland at present as they would wish; but it was a tall order to ask them to approve of the resolution before them, that the Irish members should come back and do what, in his opinion, they could not well do. They had recently an opportunity of seeing the efforts made on behalf of the existing Government to patch up in some manner a Home Rule arrangement. It failed, and the matter now lay dormant, and, having regard to the present condition of affairs, when we were in the middle of an awful war, it would be wise to adopt the suggestion of the Bishops, and wait until the conclusion of the war, when they would have the assistance of the representatives of the Empire in framing some settlement that would be acceptable to all parties.

Mr. Kennedy—Will you withdraw your resolution in support of this?—"That, in the opinion of this Council, there is nothing in the history of recent events in Ireland calling for congratulations to anyone."

Mr. Moore—Yes.

Mr. Boggan seconded.

Mr. Kennedy said it was very objectionable having resolutions hawked up and down the country trying to whitewash people, congratulating them, and making out that they had acted in a very sagacious manner. He thought the most they could do was to extend to them the charity of silence, and he, for his part, was going to allow the resolution pass in silence were it not for the observations which fell from the seconder as to having confidence in their public representatives. He wished it to be understood that he did not desire to see Mr. Redmond deposed from his present position. He thought he was possibly as good a man as they were likely to get, but he claimed the right of the Irish electors to criticise their representatives, and to offer their opinions, whether these opinions differed from those of their representatives or not. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, recently called attention to the fact that if a man expressed an opinion different to that of the leaders of the Irish Nationalist Party he was immediately branded as a traitor or factionist. He did not think there was a right state of affairs. He regarded their representatives as the servants of the public, whose duty it was to consult them. In every country every constitutional party was subject to criticism, and, in his opinion, if there had been less "walking the plank" for any man who dared to differ from those who called themselves the leaders of the Irish Party with public opinion than they were. (Hear, hear.) It was obviously improper for people whose stock policy was to uphold the liberty of the Press to deny the rights of that Press to criticise their own actions. There had been an attempt of late to draw a red herring over the unfortunate development of the Home Rule negotiations, and to make it appear that the whole fault rested with the Unionist section of the Cabinet. He read the memorandum of the proposals issued by Mr. Lloyd George to the Irish leaders, which proposals were the basis of these negotiations, and he could see nothing in them in the least inconsistent with Lord Lansdowne's subsequent statement in the House of Lords. A year or two years ago, at the time the Home Rule Act was passed into law, Mr. Asquith was careful to say that it would be unthinkable to bring in Ulster under the operation of that Act without the consent of the majority of the people of Ulster, and that before the Act came into force there should be an opportunity of the war, when they would have the assistance of the representatives of the Empire in framing some settlement that would be acceptable to all parties.

Mr. Kennedy—I am satisfied.

Mr. Clarke—Your resolution was sent you for adoption. Nobody moved its adoption; therefore, you have nothing before you.

Mr. Kennedy—If you take that view, I am satisfied.

QUESTION OF CONGRATULATION.

Mr. Boggan said they had nothing to congratulate the Irish Party on. They broke down the organisation by accepting £400 a year.

Mr. O'Reilly moved that the Nenagh resolution be postponed.

Mr. Lynch seconded.

Mr. O'Reilly said it was an insult to say that no person deserved to be congratulated.

Mr. Boggan—Not one. (Laughter.)

Mr. Moore said the financial provisions of the Home Rule Bill were worthless. Before the war they had eleven millions taxation, and by the time this disastrous war was ended they would have a contribution of thirty-five millions per annum to pay. Mr. Redmond had the audacity to tell them that this Home Rule Bill was better than Grattan's Parliament. He would tell him there that was a puerile lie.

Mr. Kennedy, in reply to various members, said that when the English Education Act was passing through Parliament he voted for it in support of the claims of the English Catholics to have grants made in aid of their schools, and for doing so his name was taken off the list of the Irish Party. The Irish Party, if not looking for jobs for themselves, were looking for jobs for their friends and supporters. If you are under a compliment to a man to do you a favour, he proceeded, you cannot independently stand up to that man and require him to do his duty. Until the Irish Party went back to the principle of independent opposition, not merely in name, but in fact, there was no hope for Ireland, because they would receive the support of all the needy crowd who had their eyes set on every little job—County Court Judgeships, Clerks of the Crown and Peace, Crown Solicitors, Local Government Inspectorships, etc.

The Chairman pointed out that when Mr. Redmond assumed the leadership the country was rent asunder. Since then Mr. Redmond and his party had done good work for Ireland. Were they going to get rid of that party to-day in anger, and at the end of another twenty-five years find themselves as far from the goal they sought? The Irish Party, if they were not to be congratulated, deserved to be complimented for their persistence in the face of great obstacles.

Seven voted for Mr. Kennedy's resolution, and six for the amendment, which was declared lost.

SPORTING NEWS.

TUAM MEETING, YESTERDAY.

The popularity of the Tuam Meeting was reflected in the large number of entries received for yesterday's gathering and in an attendance of capital dimensions. The excellent special from Broadstone conveyed a large number of metropolitans to the well-appointed venue, while the muster of Western sportsmen was well up to the average. The recent heavy rainfall had a highly beneficial effect on the course, and runners were more numerous than would have been the case had the meeting been held, say, a few weeks earlier. The racing, too, was throughout of a thoroughly interesting and enjoyable character, while the fine weather which prevailed enhanced the pleasures of a very entertaining day's sport. Jockeys began the afternoon well when they promoted Ormachus to the head of the wagering in the Grove Plate, which Mr. Nolan's guiding won easily enough from Crovederg and four others; but had Crovederg run anything like generously he might have given more trouble to the winner at the finish. The odds laid on Welshtown for the Railway Plate were, however, floored by Alice Rockthorn. The latter was in receipt of 1st. 6lb. from the Haddenstown Lodge representative, who, seemingly, had the verdict in safe keeping a couple of furlongs from home, but he then cut up in disappointing fashion, and was beaten by a couple of lengths, Mr. Harrison, who rode Ormachus in the first race, having also seen to advantage in the saddle on Mr. Anthony's mare. The stable companions, Frank Ash and Shule Agra, fought out an exciting finish for the Athenry Plate, but the least fancied of the two, Frank Ash, gained the flat by a neck. Turkish Prince, favourite for the September Plate, and the 6 to 1 chance Dysart, battled it out in great style from the last fence, the pair running locked together to Holy Mac, who was third in the race last year, and now went one better by scoring in a canter, and for a wind up The Cardinal defeated Nuptial Flight in the Traders' Plate, Mr. Usher, who rode Dysart, thus bringing off the "double," while F. Dainty, who rode Dysart in the dead heat, had the mount on The Cardinal. Details:—

1.45—**GROVE PLATE** of 35 sovs. A handicap hurdle race. One mile and a half.

Mr. T. Nolan's ch. g. **ORMACHUS**, by Orme—Merry Love, a. 11-5...Mr. H. S. Harrison 1
Mrs. Croft's **CROVEDERG**, a. 11-5...F. Dainty 2
Major Edwards' **WAVELIKE**, a. 10-0...C. Aylin 3
Also ran—Mr. H. Bourke's Nellie Mac, 5. 11-7 (F. Morgan); Mrs. Whitworth's Charming Weather, 5. 11-2 (E. Lawn); Mr. J. Foley's Inconstant, 6. 10-7 (H. Harty). (Winner trained by Mr. R. Walker, at Rathvale, Ainboy.)

Betting—5 to 4 agst. ORMACHUS, 3 to 1 Crovederg, 6 to 1 each Nellie Mac, Inconstant, and Wavelike, 20 to 1 Charming Weather.

Ormachus settled down in front of Wavelike, Crovederg, Charming Weather, Inconstant, and Nellie Mac, and they ran in principle the same order to the last hurdles, where Crovederg took the lead a length, but could not make much impression on Ormachus, who made nearly all the running and won easily by half a length; four lengths between the second and third. Inconstant was fourth, and Charming Weather next.

2.20—**RAILWAY PLATE** of 45 sovs. A flat race. Weight for age, etc. Two miles and a quarter.

Mr. A. Anthony's br. m. **ALICE ROCKTHORN**, by The Gull—Alice Blackthorn, a. 10-4 ..... Mr. H. S. Harrison 1
Mr. R. Gannon's **WELSHTOWN**, 4. 11-10 ..... Mr. W. J. Parkinson 2
Mr. M'Donogh's **GOLDEN SIZE**, a. 10-4 ..... Mr. J. Manley 3

Also ran—Mr. J. Coghlan's b. g. by St. Monans —Miranway, 5. 10-4 (car. 10-6) (Owner); Mr. J. Fitzsimons' Red Cross II., a. 10-0 (Mr. F. Malone). (Winner trained by Owner, at Westenra. Betting—2 to 1 on Welshtown, 5 to 2 agst. ALICE ROCKTHORN, 8 to 1 Golden Size, 50 to 1 Miranway, 100 to 1 Red Cross II.

Alice Rockthorn made play from Miranway and Red Cross II., and Golden Size, with Welshtown bringing up the rear, until the furlongs from home, when Welshtown improved his position, and shortly afterwards became third, but Alice Rockthorn was never headed, and won easily by two lengths; six lengths between the second and third. Miranway galloped was fourth.

3.0—**ATHENRY PLATE** of 35 sovs. A handicap steeplechase. Three miles.

Mr. G. Martyn's b. g. **FRANK ASH**, by Ashbough—Lady Callart, a. 13-3 ..... H. Harty 1
Mr. R. Maclnerney's **SHULE AGRA**, 6. 12-8 ..... J. Lynn 2
Mrs. P. Sheehan's **THE FLY III.**, a. 11-5 ..... Sheehan 3

Also ran—Mr. Gwyer's Melon, a. 9-9 (E. Hollihan); Mr. Fitzsimon's The Old Judge, a. 10-7 (Mr. F. Malone). (Winner trained by Mr. R. G. Cleary, at Streamstown, Mullingar.)

Betting—5 to 4 agst. Shule Agra, 3 to 1 Melon, 6 to 1 each FRANK ASH and The Fly III., 50 to 1 The Old Judge.

Frank Ash cut out the work from Melon, The Old Judge The Fly III., and Shule Agra for a circuit, and, jumping the last in front, came home Shule Agra drew into second place, but failed to get on terms with Frank Ash, who made all the running and won by a neck; a bad third.

3.30—**SEPTEMBER PLATE** of 35 sovs. A handicap steeplechase. Two miles and a quarter.

Sir J. Grey's ch. g. **DYSART**, by Bealdery, dam by Prince Charles—Kudos, a. 11-3 ..... F. Dainty 1
Lady Ainsworth's b. g. **TURKISH PRINCE**, by Kosmos Bey, d. by Prince Charles—Kudos, a. 11-3 ..... Mr. J. Coghlan 2
Mr. Joseph Widger's **FIRST O' MAY**, 6. 10-5 ..... H. Harty 3

Also ran—Mr. T. Nolan's Bachelor's Gift, a. 11-0 (Mr. Harrison); Mr. Gwyer's Rathleague, 6. 10-12 (Mr. Moulahan); Mr. J. Cox's Sandboy, 6. 10-7 (Mr. Smyth); (Dysart trained by Mr. Usher, at Eastwall, Glasgrass; and Turkish Prince by Mr. Arnott, at Greenogue, Clondalkin).

*Dead heat. Stakes divided.

Betting—2 to 1 agst. TURKISH PRINCE, 5 to 2 Rathleague, 6 to 1 each DYSART and First o' May, 10 to 1 any other.

Dysart and First o' May made the running from Rathleague, Turkish Prince, Dysart, Sandboy, and Bachelor's Gift, until half a mile from the end, when the last-named improved to the front, and afterwards First o' May lost his place, and Turkish Prince and Dysart, drawing out together from the others, fought out a desperate battle, Bachelor's League was fourth, and Bachelor's Gift next. The stakes were divided.

4.0—**TUAM PLATE** of 45 sovs. A handicap flat race. Seven furlongs.

Major Edwards' ch. h. **HOLY MAC**, by Uncle Mac—Rightonsuccess, a. 9-7.....G. Stanley 1
Mr. E. Talbot's **NAUGHTY EARL**, 5. 9-13 ..... H. H. Beasley 2
Also ran—Mr. Wall's Moyzal, 5. 10-2 (F. Dainty); Mr. Williams' Bryan, 3. 8-9 (Green); Mr. Miss Rickford's Old Steehenite, 4. 9-0 (A. Donnelly); Mr. Brophy's Granis, 4. 8-12 (J. Fallon); Mr. Fitzgerald's Nonsense,

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF THE
GEORGE EDWARDES
PRINCIPAL COMPANY IN
A NEW MUSICAL PLAY IN TWO ACTS.
THE HAPPY DAY.
TOM A. SHAIL. ELISE CRAVEN.
RICHARD LAMBART. SAFFO ARNAY.
REX and MAUD BOYD.
LAURENCE CAIRD. and NANCY GIBBS.
HORACE MILES.
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TO-DAY AT 2.30.
GRAND AFTERNOON CONCERT
Under the distinguished patronage of General Sir John Maxwell, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Will be given by the Members of
"THE HAPPY DAY" COMPANY
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HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY LAST NIGHT.
"THE LILY OF KILLARNEY."
Seats Booked at Theatre, 1/2 and 1/8.
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Patrons are advised to BOOK EARLY, and avail themselves of the First House, at 6.45.

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TO-DAY AND DURING THE WEEK.
THE OPERA-DRAMA.
CARMEN
(5 ACTS).
Mons. CARLO BERCKMANS,
(The Famous Belgian Operatic Tenor), and
Mr. IRVINE LYNCH.
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Owing to the great numbers turned away last night, patrons are earnestly requested to attend afternoon performance, when both Vocalists will sing.
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4 Act Triangle Exclusive Comic.
CROOKED TO THE END. 2 Act ditto.
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From the famous Novel, by the Authors of "Zoe." Featuring Regina Badet, the great French Actress, in 5 Acts of intense interest.
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a Great "METRO" Drama.
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In Paris
Sir A. Pinero's Famous Play, featuring Henry Ainley and Alma Taylor.
Also FATTY'S PLUCKY PUP,"
a splendid Two-Part Keystone Comedy.
3 p.m. to 11 p.m., Continuous.

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WILL BE HELD AT
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IN AID OF THE ABOVE FUND.
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For Destitute Crippled Children.
THE ANNUAL
SALE OF WORK
Will be held (D.V.)
IN THE HOME,
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, SEPT. 6th and 7th, 1916,
From 3 to 7 p.m. each day.
Admission, 6d.; Children under 12, Half-price.
There will be a Table of Work done by the Crippled Children. Also Refreshment Table, and a Stall for Fruit, Flowers, Vegetables, and Country Produce, etc., as well as the usual Stalls for Plain and Fancy Work.
As the Home is largely dependent on the result of the Annual Sale for its expenses during the summer months, the aid of its friends is earnestly asked to make it a success.
The following ladies will gratefully receive contributions:—Mrs. Hookey, Roxanna, Bray; Miss Cocper, Longford Lodge, Kingstown; the Misses Bond, Pembroke Lodge, Bray; Mrs. and Miss O'Offer, Knocklinn, Bray (for Fruit, Vegetables, etc., Stall); Miss La Touche, and Mrs. Cecil Brew (for Refreshment Table); Miss Watson, 20 Dunedin terrace, Bray (Sweets, etc.); Miss L. A. Brady, 1 Oakland terrace, Bray; or they may be sent to the Matron, Cripples' Home, Bray.

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WOMEN'S WORK IN IRELAND.—Matters of importance to all classes of Irishwomen and Girls are discussed in the Women's Work Section of the WEEKLY IRISH TIMES. One Penny at all Newsagents.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.
HIPPODROME and WINTER GARDENS.
6.45 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY 9.0
Albert De Courville's Production,
THE GREATEST OF ALL REVUES,
JOY-LAND
FROM THE LONDON HIPPODROME.
BEAUTY CHORUS OF 100 JOY-BELLS.

THEATRE ROYAL.
MONDAY, SEPT 11th, 2.30.
AND DAILY DURING THE WEEK.
THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME.
AND LATEST WAR FILMS.
BOOKING MONDAY NEXT.

TIVOLI. 7 o'c. 9 o'c. TIVOLI.
BESSIE BRENNE,
The New Star Comedienne.
Randal and Gesta. Fred Ward. Dorothy Storm. Maidie and Gent. Eleanor and Bertie. Bioscope. ERNIE REAM ..... ARTHUR WOODVILLE.
Soldiers' and Sailors' Tree Buffet.

CRICKET MATCH.
SEPTEMBER 1st and 2nd.
MILITARY OF IRELAND
Mr. R.H. LAMBERT'S XI.
In LEINSTER C.C. GROUNDS, RATHMINES.
Admission 1/- each day (if purchased before Friday). Soldiers and Sailors Half-price. Convalescent Soldiers Free.

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Fare, 8/-. Starting 11 a.m.
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EVERY AFTERNOON.
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ALL CARS START FROM
THOMPSON'S GARAGE,
GREAT BRUNSWICK STREET.

PUBLIC NOTICES.
JURORS (IRELAND) ACTS.
NOTICE OF HOLDING COURT OF REVISION OF LISTS OF SPECIAL AND GENERAL JURORS FOR THE COUNTY OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN.
I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that the Revising Barristers of the City of Dublin will on FRIDAY, 8th SEPTEMBER, 1916, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, hold a Court for the Revision of the Lists of Jurors for the County of the City of Dublin, at the Court of Appeal, Four Courts, Inns quay, in the said city, pursuant to the Act 34th and 35th Vict. Chap. 65, and of amended Acts 35th and 36th Vict. Chap. 20, 25th Vict. Chap. 27, 35th and 40th Vict. Chap. 21.
The Town Clerk and the several Tax Collectors, and all other persons who have assisted or taken part in the preparation of said Lists, or any of them, is hereby required, under the penalties in said Acts mentioned, to attend at such Court.
The Printed Lists of Jurors for the County of the City of Dublin for revision will be found for inspection at the Town Clerk's Office, City Hall, Dublin. Any person whose name is set forth on such Lists of Jurors, and who desires to have his name removed from such Lists by the Revising Barristers, must attend at the Court above named, and give evidence to the effect on which he claims to have his name so removed.
Dated this 25th day of August, 1916.
GEORGE FOTTRELL,
Clerk of the Crown and Peace, Dublin.
Office, Sessions House, Green street, Dublin.

NOTICE.
WE beg to inform our Customers that Our Warehouse will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 4th SEPTEMBER, for the August Annual Holiday.
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In addition to the Main Hospital in James's street, the Governors have Branch Establishments at St. Edmundsbury, Lucan, standing in a Demesne of 200 acres, and provided with every facility for the Curative Treatment of Mental Cases.
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For further particulars, Forms, etc., apply to THE REGISTRAR, St. Patrick's Hospital, James's street, Dublin.

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BATTLE OF SHAIBA,
12th-14th APRIL, 1915,
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HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR.
(NEW TIME.)

To-day....Morning	0.53	Evening	1. 0
To-morrow ..	1.20	..	1.34

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.
(NEW TIME.)

To-day...Rises	6. 5	Sets	7.56
To-morrow ..	6. 7	..	7.53

LIGHTING-UP TIME ..... 8.56 P.M.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY.

Theatre Royal—"Joy-Land," 6.45 and 9 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre—Concerts in aid of "The Happy Day" Ambulance, 2.30; "The Happy Day," 8.0.
Queen's—"The Lily of Killarney," 6.45 and 9 p.m.
Empire Theatre—6.50 and 9 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre—7 and 9 p.m.
Bohemian Picture Theatre, 3 to 10.30 p.m.
Town Hall, Rathmines—Pictures, 3 to 11 p.m.
Princess Cinema, Rathmines—3 to 11 p.m.
Carlton Cinema—Continuous.
Dame Street Picture House—3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30 p.m.

The Irish Times.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1916.

Recruiting in Ireland.

The fighting on the Somme has produced, and is producing, great results, but they have been purchased at a heavy price of British manhood. The Military Service Acts have put a very large supply of Englishmen, Scotsmen, and Welshmen at the disposal of the War Office. There is no danger that the British reservoir will not still be well stocked when Germany is drawing desperately upon her last resources. Nevertheless, the losses of the western front are putting a strain upon some British regiments, and a new Training Reserve has just been created to meet deficiencies, present or prospective, in the existing reserve battalions. This new Training Reserve is not available for the three Irish Divisions. Their continued existence as Irish Divisions depends upon a steady supply of recruits from Ireland. If that supply is not forthcoming, Irish battalions, as the Military Correspondent of *The Times* said three weeks ago, must be amalgamated or disbanded, or alternatively, must be filled by other than Irish recruits. Our three Divisions have suffered heavily in action. The 16th Division has had many losses. The 36th (Ulster) Division was more than decimated in the first days of the advance on the Somme. The 10th Division lost a large percentage of its effectives in Gallipoli, and the events of the last few days suggest that soon it will be once more in the forefront of the fray. All these Divisions have brought fame to Ireland. There is not the least use in shutting our eyes to the danger that they may soon cease to be able to bring fame to Ireland. If we refuse to supply them with recruits, their career must come to an inglorious end—inglorious not for them, but for Ireland—or they must be converted into English battalions. The bitter truth is that our country is threatened with as grave a disgrace as has threatened any martial people in the whole history of war.

The blame for this lamentable state of affairs is partly Ireland's and partly the blame of the British Government. The prevalence of seditious feeling in many parts of the country is not wholly, or even chiefly, responsible for the recent failure of recruiting in Ireland. It is not disloyalty which is keeping many thousands of stalwart young Irishmen from filling the ranks of the Irish regiments at the front, but apathy, selfishness, and ignorance. The British Government has encouraged them in their apathy, selfishness, and ignorance by various sins of omission and commission. In the first place, it refrained, through pure cowardice, from requiring from Irishmen the same duty of national service which it imposed on the men of Great Britain. No honest or respectable argument can be produced in defence of the Government's failure to extend conscription to this country: it was the first to proclaim, and Mr. Redmond was the first man to endorse, the fact that this war is as much Ireland's as England's. In the next place, the Government connived at the Nationalist conspiracy to benumb Ireland's conscience about the war. We were never told that we were not doing enough. It was never pointed out to us that the response of Connaught to the appeal for men was utterly disgraceful in comparison with that of the most backward county in England or Wales. Somebody said that Ireland was the "one bright spot," and even now, when Ireland has become the darkest spot, this remark is still being administered as an anodyne to the consciences of our laggards throughout the four provinces. The Nationalist Party, as a party, has not made a solitary effort to encourage recruiting in Ireland, and no British Minister has ever urged it to do its duty. The result is that many thousands of Irishmen do not yet realise that they have any duty in the matter at all. Finally, there is—or appears to be—a conspiracy of silence about the effect of Ireland's apathy on the fate of the three Irish Divisions. These Divisions—the bearers of Ireland's honour and glory in the greatest of all wars—are threatened with a miserable extinction before their work, so splendidly begun, is splendidly accomplished. Yet no note of official warning is sounded: the peril becomes more menacing every day, and the British Government remains dumb.

On Monday a noble letter was read at a Petty Sessions meeting in County Dublin. It thanked the magistrates for a vote of condolence, and said: "Though I am now the last of my name, I am proud to think my three sons have died for their King and country and for us at home, and by the assurance of eye-witnesses there, at a supreme crisis, they were not found wanting." Surely the British Government owes to this father, and to hundreds as proud and sad as he in Ireland to-day, the duty of ensuring that the cause for which they have given so much shall not fail. The upper and professional classes and the working classes in the towns have done their share. They formed the three Irish Divisions. There are yawning gaps in those Divisions now, and there are tens of thousands of young countrymen in Ireland who can fill them if they choose. If the Government is still afraid to apply conscription to Ireland, there is at least one other thing that it can do. It can try to shame the countryside into action by dispelling the sickening fog of political rhetoric, by substituting stern warning for foolish flattery, by telling us the whole and exact truth about the present state of the Irish Divisions. There can be no plea of military secrecy in the matter. Every Irish officer knows the facts, and we may be sure that the Germans are perfectly familiar with them. A special effort is now being made in Ulster to get recruits for the 36th Division after the terrible losses at Thiepval. In Ulster, as in the rest of Ireland, there is still an abundance of recruitable material, but we learn that the response to the present appeal has not been good. It is plain that, if the recruits cannot be got in Ulster, the Division must soon cease to exist or must be filled with English soldiers. If that necessity, supported by candid figures, is put before the unenlisted young men of Ulster, the honour of their proud province will surely be safe in their hands. Let us be told also how many English, Scottish, or Welsh soldiers have been drafted into the 10th and 16th Divisions, and whether the latest battalion of the Dublin Fusiliers consists entirely of Irishmen. The figures, we fear, will come as a blow to Irish pride; but the stimulus is urgently needed, for the alternative is national discredit. The Government can only relieve itself of a very grave responsibility by telling Ireland the truth. We believe that knowledge of the truth would send many hundreds of Irishmen to the Colours. Certainly it would shame some of our egregious politicians into silence.

Rumania's Purpose.

The text of the Note in which Rumania conveyed her declaration of war to the Government of Austria-Hungary is now to hand. In the first place, it replies in anticipation to the accusation thundered at her from Berlin that she has "disgracefully broken the treaties she had concluded with Austria-Hungary and Germany." In effect, Rumania says that she has the same justification for ignoring the treaties as Italy had in breaking hers. Rumania's treaties were merely a supplement to those which bound Italy in the Triple Alliance. When Italy declared war the Triple Alliance no longer existed, and the reasons which determined the adherence of Rumania to that political system disappeared. Moreover, Rumania found, as Italy had found before her, that the Central Powers had entered on a war—without consultation with Italy or Rumania—for a purpose which destroyed the basis of the treaties. Having thus disposed of questions of political honour, the Note goes on to set forth the active element in Rumania's decision to depart from neutrality. Chiefly, she has at heart the welfare of the Rumanian subjects of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. There are in the Transylvania portion of Hungary four million people of Rumanian stock. They have long been oppressed by the Magyars, whose sinister dominance in Hungary has been a root element among the deeper causes of the war. The Rumanian Note summarises the grievances of the Transylvanian folk. "They were treated as an inferior race, and condemned to the oppression" of the Magyar ascendancy. Two years of war have "proved that Austria-Hungary, hostile to all domestic reform that might ameliorate the life of the people she governed, showed herself as prompt to sacrifice them as she was powerless to defend them against external attacks." So Rumania, moved chiefly by racial interest, enters into line by the side of "those who are able to assure her the realisation of her national unity." We do not know the course of the diplomatic arrangements which preceded her entry, but the last-quoted phrase suggests that, if Rumania can win Transylvania for herself, Russia will cede the Bukowina territory in which, also, the population is distinctively Rumanian. That would be a logical basis for Allied acceptance of the help of a nation which founds her decision to lend it on the principle of racial freedom invoked by Russia in support of the Serbs. As for Greece, she has now no claim upon the Allies beyond a business settlement of her bill for the use of Greek territory by Allied troops. The Greek Government has even been coldly informed that the defence of Eastern Macedonia against the Bulgarian invader is a matter for herself. Such is the fate which King Constantine and his Government have brought upon Greece. The Greek people have now discovered how contemptible a Government it is, and they are hastening to acclaim M. Venezelos, whom as patriot and statesman they neglected when his policy involved courage. King Constantine, who was ill for so long when M. Venezelos, then Premier, was waiting for him to sanction Greek intervention on the side of the Allies, is ill again, and has not yet been able to receive the deputation of the people which desires to enlighten him as to popular feeling. It is being said that Greece may follow Rumania's example, and "come in." The Allies will not take Greece into their circle. If she likes to fight any Bulgarians who may have time to come her way when the Allied Armies have begun their operations in earnest, no one will prevent her. It seems likely that she will take that attitude. The people now wish it, and the pro-German elements on the General Staff which stood in the way of such action have been removed.

Prospective Farmers.

An excellent example of agricultural co-operation is given by the dairy farmers of the Beltrim district of Co. Tyrone. They have a Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society, and a number of the members have formed themselves into an association for improving the milk supply of their creamery. The association began its work in 1914. Practical hints were given to the suppliers, and the farmers in the district were strongly urged to improve their herds. A table set out in the report of the association's second year shows the result. The number of cows yielding between 5,000 and 6,000 lbs. of milk was twenty-six in 1915 as compared with sixteen in 1914; the number yielding between 4,000 and 5,000 lbs. was ninety-seven in 1915, as compared with forty-nine in 1914. The number of cows which yielded less than 4,000 lbs. was considerably less in 1915 than in the previous year. In each year there were seventeen cows yielding more than 6,000 lbs. each, but the average yield in 1915 was greater than that in 1914. This is an interesting record of improvement, but the officers of the association believe that their efforts will have a still better result in time. The work of the association for the improvement of the milk supply in the district has led the members on to a further scheme, in which the principle of co-operation is put into useful practice. This scheme is the formation of a Dairy Stock Improvement Association. The members were invited to join in the purchase of a well-bred dairy bull, the subscription to be regarded by every member as an investment for improving his dairy stock. It was calculated that the value of the extra milk to be obtained as a result of the improvement of stock in the district would be at least £100 annually, or almost twice the amount of the investment. The progress of the scheme should interest agricultural co-operators. In the meantime, it can be commended as an example to other districts of the application of the co-operative principle.

CONGRATULATIONS FOR ITALY AND RUMANIA.

The following telegrams are communicated for publication:—

To Baron Sonnino, Rome.

Foreign Office, August 29, 1916, 8.30 p.m.

I beg to offer to Your Excellency my sincere congratulations on the step just taken by the Italian Government, which will afford fresh evidence—if such were needed—of the determination of Italy to secure, in closest unity with the Allies, final victory for liberty and civilisation.

GREY OF FALLODEN.

To M. Bratiano, Bucharest, from the Prime Minister:—

August 29, 1916, 8.30 p.m.

I hasten to convey to Your Excellency the sincere congratulations of His Majesty's Government on the decision of the Government of Rumania to side actively with the Allies in the great struggle for liberty and right. I need not assure Your Excellency that the real friendship which has for so long existed between the peoples of our two countries will be strengthened and consolidated by the memorable action of your King and your Government.

H. H. ASQUITH.

TSAR HONOURS SIR JOHN JELLICOE AND SIR DAVID BEATTY.

The *London Gazette* states the King has been pleased to grant permission to Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet, to wear the insignia of the Third Class of the Order of St. George, conferred upon him by the Emperor of Russia in recognition of the valuable services rendered by him; and to Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty permission to wear the insignia of the Fourth Class of that Order.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Lieutenant-General Sir Wm. Pitcairn Campbell, Commander-in-Chief Western Command, to be Colonel of the 9th Highland Light Infantry, dated July 28, 1916.

The *London Gazette* contains the following announcement:—

Major-General A. S. Cobbe, V.C., C.B., D.S.O., Indian Army, to be Temporary Lieutenant-General, 23rd August, 1916.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVE AT BERNE.

The King has approved the appointment of Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., to be His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne, in succession to Mr. Evelyn Grant Duff, who is returning to England for reasons of health.

The King has approved the following appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George:—

To be Knights Commanders (K.C.M.G.)—Mr. Evelyn Grant Duff, C.M.G., His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne; Mr. Algernon Law, C.B., Controller of Commercial and Consular Affairs at the Foreign Office.

FOREIGN OFFICE VISITORS.

The Rumanian Minister, who called at the Foreign Office on Monday, was there again twice in the course of yesterday afternoon, arriving on one occasion in company with the Serbian Minister. The French Ambassador and Lord Stamfordham, Private Secretary to the King, also visited the Foreign Office.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

Mr. Lloyd George has contracted a slight chill, which prevented him from attending the dinner given last night at the Hotel Cecil by the High Commissioner for Australia to the Commonwealth delegates.

NEW DEPUTY LIEUTENANT.

Last night's *Dublin Gazette* announces that the Marquis of Londonderry, His Majesty's Lieutenant for the County of Down, has, with the approval of the Lord Lieutenant, appointed Colonel James Craig, M.P., of Craigavon, Belfast, a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county.

MILITARY CROSS FOR LONDONDERRY OFFICER.

Second Lieutenant James G. Foster, Royal Engineers, a native of Londonderry, has been awarded the Military Cross for gallantry and devotion to duty in France in the opening stages of the big push. He was a mining engineer in the United States when war broke out, and he then joined Princess Patricia's Light Infantry. He crossed with the first Canadian contingent, serving with the regiment as a private for twelve months, and taking part in heavy fighting. Subsequently he was given a commission on the field in the Royal Engineers. His father, Mr. Thomas Foster, resides at Allegheny, Pittsburg, U.S.A. He is a nephew of Mrs. Bennett, 17 Benvarden avenue, Waterside, Londonderry, and of Mr. James Foster, Bishop street, Londonderry.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

153 FLEET STREET, LONDON,
TUESDAY NIGHT.

I mentioned yesterday the curious fact that the Press Bureau took no responsibility for the statement that Rumania had declared war, and I now hear that up to a comparatively late hour yesterday, long after the streets were ringing with the news, the Government were without any official confirmation of it. On this occasion the East End seems to have had earlier information than the West, for a few minutes after the announcement had appeared in the evening papers street hawkers in Houndsditch were doing a roaring trade in Rumanian flags at a penny each.

Although the actual date of the declaration appears to have been a surprise to the Allies, they must have known for some time that it was imminent; for, according to the *Matin*, both French and English factories have been for some months engaged on turning out munitions of war for the Rumanian Government. These had to be sent nearly all the way round Europe *via* Archangel and Petrograd in order to reach their destination. It was probably the very long time occupied in transit and the necessity in modern warfare of having a very large reserve of shells which caused Rumania to take apparently such a long time to make up her mind.

These were not, however, her only sources of supply. Herr von Wiegand told his American readers last week that less than 1,000 people in Rumania were engaged in making munitions, and came accordingly to the conclusion that she would not go to war. But it is now stated that the Rumanian munition works have been exceedingly busy for the last three months, and that at the present time they are working day and night without intermission. Apart from that, it is amusing to note that Germany also has been a contributor to Rumania's stock of shells, having supplied a considerable quantity of ammunition in exchange for grain.

Germany will get no more grain from Rumania until after the war—a fact which doubtless accounts very largely for the consternation which yesterday's news caused in the German cities. Almost, if not quite, as important is the stoppage of Rumanian exports of oil. Throughout the war the Central Powers have been almost wholly dependent on the Rumanian and Galician oilfields for these supplies. The Rumanian market is now closed to them, and it looks very much as if, in a short time, the Galician supply will again be in the hands of the Russians. On the London Stock Exchange to-day the shares of Rumanian Consols (an oil company) had a very sharp rise.

It is stated to-day that, as a result of the recent organisation, the Rumanian Army is considerably larger than had been generally supposed, and, taking active units and reserves together, is more than a million strong. What is more important, the active units are composed of men in the prime of life, led by officers who have all been thoroughly trained, whereas the Austrian and Bulgarian armies are by this time largely composed of raw recruits or elderly men, while many of the officers have had a very hasty and imperfect training.

Already there have been a few encounters between Austrian and Rumanian troops in which, according to Vienna, the latter have come off badly. Austrian *communiqués*, however, are proverbially untruthful, and, in any case, it is improbable that anything more than a few affairs of outposts has yet taken place. Where Rumania will bring her heaviest pressure to bear is at present uncertain, as she has a choice of many objectives. She can strike north-westward with a view to linking up with the Russians in the Bukowina (part of the territory which she hopes to gain as the reward of her efforts), or westward along the Danube towards Belgrade, to cut the railway connection between the Central Powers and Bulgaria, or due southward against Bulgaria herself. We may be confident that these various courses have all been considered in advance, and that Rumania's ultimate decision will chiefly depend upon the advice of the Russian generals in conformity with the concerted plan of the Allied strategy.

If the Bulgarians had not behaved so abominably, one would almost feel sorry for them. Owing to the self-seeking chicanery of their alien monarch and the faulty strategy of their German taskmasters, they seem likely to lose all that they gained by their exertions in the Balkan War. Two-thirds of the Bulgarian Army is tied up on the Macedonian border, thanks to General Sarrail's masterly strategy, of which we are only now beginning to understand the true bearing, and the remainder is not sufficient to defend Bulgaria proper against Rumanian or Russian attack. Besides, when King Constantine has recovered from his unfortunate illness, it is not improbable that Bulgaria will have to reckon with Greece as well.

Owing partly, no doubt, to the weather, and partly to the necessity of consolidating our recent gains, there has been very little movement of importance in the Somme sector for the past few days. That does not prevent the German *communiqués* from alleging that we and our Allies have made violent attacks, which they have, of course, repulsed with heavy losses. Needless to say, there is no truth in these stories, which are chiefly invented to keep up the spirits of the German people, though they may also be intended to explain to Germany's unfortunate Allies why she is unable to spare forces to assist them.

One of the compensating advantages of the war has been the discovery that the Arctic ports can be kept open much longer than was formerly thought possible. Archangel, as I have mentioned above, is a case in point, and now Sweden, profiting by Russia's example, is going to make use of ice-breakers at her northern ports so as to prolong the exporting activities of the neighbouring sawmills and ironworks. There is talk, too, of opening up new coal mines at Spitzbergen, which hitherto has been cut off from outside intercourse except for a short period of the summer.

Mr. Lloyd George has been working at such high pressure of late that it is not surprising that he is again "out of sorts," and temporarily kept from his work at the War Office. He is singularly subject to chills, and it is a cold of this nature that keeps him prisoner in the country, where he went some days ago. The War Minister has great recuperative powers, and his zeal for the nation's work is so intense that there is every reason for believing that he will be back in Whitehall by the end of the week.

In consequence of his appointment as Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Duke has resigned his Chairmanship of the Board of Referees in connection with the excess profits tax, and has been succeeded by Sir Charles Renshaw, Chairman of the Caledonian Railway, formerly Conservative member for West Renfrewshire.

I was surprised to read yesterday that a mail was to be despatched next month to Tristan D'Acunha after an interval of ten years, for, though I knew that the postal service to these remote islands was somewhat irregular, I was under the impression that they got letters every eighteen months or so. A postal official who was interviewed on the subject to-day confirmed the statement, however, and said it was only because a whaler bound for the Antarctic was going to call at the islands that the inhabitants were going to get letters at all. The idea of the islanders receiving ten years' news all at one go is so fascinating that it is almost a disappointment to learn that they were visited by a steam yacht at the beginning of 1915, and so, at any rate, have heard of the war.

THE FATE OF THE GERMAN SUBMARINES.

BY ALFRED NOYES.
II.

It might be supposed that the activities I described in my first article would cover all the operations of the auxiliary fleet. But the extension of their indomitable little lines is one of the most romantic tales in the history of naval warfare.

For many months flocks of seagulls had screamed over a certain strip of coast in North Africa. It was littered and strewn with wreckage and dead bodies from merchant ships, Allies and neutrals, who had met the German submarines. A small flotilla of trawlers and drifters was despatched to these waters, and to-day that coast is as clean as any of our own. The value of these patrols in the Mediterranean has been grimly proved. For on one occasion, when their numbers were smaller, a trawler squadron was withdrawn from the mouth of the Adriatic to deal with unexpected trouble in the Ægean. Promptly there were submarines out through the unguarded gates, and more wreckage and dead on the unwatched shores. There are British longshore fishermen in the White Sea patrolling or frozen in, and others are ever patrolling the coast of Bulgaria. One of these tarry old skippers found that something had gone wrong with his trawler's engines. In true Elizabethan style, he got into his dinghy, with seven men and three rifles, and sent his rusty old boat back to the base. "But where is your skipper?" asked the naval officer of the returned seamen.

"E's in the dinghy, sir, blockading the Bulgers," was the reply.

They take very simple views of Armageddon, some of these trawler skippers, and some excuse for this epic simplicity and largeness has been given to them by the Germans; for when a trawler is sunk to-day it is usually reported from Berlin as a guardship or "an English warship." Why, then, may not a Scotch skipper regard his dinghy as a worthy successor, at least, to the old Victory? He knows, at any rate, that "frightfulness" has been frightened out of existence in home waters by a herring boat with a Hotchkiss. Nothing is more baffling, indeed, to the philosophy of "frightfulness" than the fact that, in the long run, desperate remedies are always found for its most desperate manifestations. The sinking of unarmed fishing boats was one of the favourite amusements of Fritz in the earlier stages of the war. A typical yarn was told me as we entered the waters where it happened—a true yarn that is recorded in the official log books of the auxiliary fleet.

STORY OF SHELLED F

NEWS FROM THE GERMAN PRESS.

A GERMAN COLONIAL SWAN-SONG.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

German pride has scarcely suffered a greater humiliation than the loss of the Colonies. For months the German papers have sought to keep alive the belief that they would be recovered as a result of successful warfare nearer home, and the approaching close of the campaign in East Africa is producing a fresh crop of articles in the German Press. But the tone is growing more resigned, and the following article in the *Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger* is little better than a dirge. It is entitled "Two Years of Colonial Warfare. A Review of Events in the Protectorates during the Second Year of the War." The writer traces the course of events as follows:—

"Recently our thoughts have turned with gratitude to the glorious exploits of our Army and Navy on our frontiers, but let us remember to-day that many Germans and loyal coloured soldiers have fought, bled, and suffered for Germany's territory and honour overseas. Togoland, the South Sea Colonies, and Kiautschou had already succumbed to superior enemy forces during the course of the first year. In German South-West Africa, likewise, Botha's English and South African Army, with its more than tenfold superiority, succeeded shortly before the end of the first year (30th July, 1915) in overwhelming little German Colonial Force and forcing a capitulation, the terms of which were distinctly honourable to the defenders. At the beginning of the second year only the Cameroons and German East Africa were still holding out with unbroken courage.

"But the hour had struck for the Cameroons as well. After the heroic defenders had succeeded once more in throwing back the combined French, Belgian, and English forces, the latter, after receiving reinforcements in November, organised a fresh and concentric attack. After stubborn resistance, post after post had to be abandoned. Smaller and smaller grew the area covered by the weak detachments of the Cameroons Colonial Force as they continued their undaunted resistance, and, finally, the last defenders had to break their way through the encircling enemy columns and avoid capture by entering neutral Spanish territory. Even this decision was not taken until the last cartridge had been fired. With the fall of Mora on February 18th, 1916, sank, though, as we all confidently hope, not for ever, the last German flag that still floated over the Cameroons. During seventeen months of unrestricted fighting in pestilential forests, over burning rocks, in the torrential rains of the tropics, exposed to privation of all kinds, our heroes of the Cameroons performed almost superhuman exploits against an enemy equipped with all modern appliances, and whose forces, often relieved, outnumbered ours by four to one.

"Only in East Africa does the German flag still flutter over German Colonial soil. During the second year, also, the brave troops have brilliantly maintained the glory won in the first year by the battles of Tanga, Longido, and Jassini, and in numerous combats of unequal strength with the many thousand coloured Englishmen of all hues, with Belgians, and with South Africans. Until February, 1916, the Protectorate was not only clear of the enemy, but almost 1,000 sq. km. of enemy territory were occupied by the East African Colonial Force. And now English, Belgians, and recently Portuguese, have made gigantic efforts to tear from us our last colonial possession. According to careful estimates, no less than 70,000-80,000 men, equipped with all conceivable appliances of modern warfare, have been called up to fight against German East Africa. What can, by its splendid resistance, draws away not inconsiderable forces of the enemy from other theatres of war. In the last quarter of the second year these levies *en masse* of South African Brigades, English, Indian, British East African, and Rhodesian regiments, Belgian and Portuguese troops have succeeded in entering German East Africa at four different points, and are pushing the Colonial forces back towards the Tanganjika railway, which traverses the centre of the colony. The power of resistance of our East African troops is, however, not yet broken, and in the last days of the second year of war the hostile Commander, General Smuts, had to report repeated German counter-attacks. It is uncertain whether, and for how long, German East Africa can still hold out in the face of the immense superiority of the enemy. Be that as it may, we can only gaze with pride and grateful admiration on the achievements of the colony also during the two years of war. All the blood shed in conflict with our enemies in the defence of our possessions across the sea will not have flowed in vain. Our sacrifices have only endeared our colonies to us and made us take them more to heart. With the triumph of the good, just German cause will the Colonial Empire rise again like the phœnix from the ashes of hostile desolation. This hope forms the bond that unites in loving sympathy our warriors in the Protectorates with our victorious Army and Fleet at home."

ESPERANTO AND TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

An informal meeting of British Esperantists has been arranged to take place in Portrush during the month of September. Among the leading Esperantists who have intimated their intention of being present are Mr. Warden, President of the British Esperanto Association, and Dr. Scougal, President of the Scottish Esperanto Federation. One of the matters for discussion will be the use of Esperanto in the coming boom of trade with Russia. During the Scottish Congress it was decided to make up a list of firms in this country willing to do business with Russia by means of Esperanto, and the present meeting has been called in the number of persons in Great Britain who are able to communicate with Russians by the medium of Esperanto far exceeds the number of those who are able to do so by the medium of Russian. The British Esperanto Association has decided to make the following experiment:—

That classes of, say, 20 persons be given a free course in British Esperanto in Esperanto, and at the end of that period be put into quasi-commercial relations with members of classes similarly and simultaneously instructed in Russia. Should the students in such classes have no previous knowledge of Esperanto and, where possible, to be in the employment of commercial firms hoping to trade with Russia after the war.

It is intended to request that the list of British firms willing to do business with Russia by means of Esperanto be forwarded officially to Petrograd and to ask that, in return, a similar list of Russian firms be furnished to this country. The lists when thus exchanged will enable firms in both countries to enter into correspondence.

British firms desirous of entering into commercial relations with Russian firms should send the following information to the British Esperanto Association, 17 Hart street, London, W.C.: (a) name and address of the firm; (b) nature of goods for import trade; (c) how long the firm has been established. Envelopes should be marked on the outside "Russian Trade."

An effort is also being made to organise this experiment on an international basis in the countries of our Allies, and copies of an explanatory circular have already been sent to group secretaries and N.E.A. delegates in Russia (5), France (2), Italy (12), Portugal (6), Siberia (6), and Japan (6). It is hoped that classes will be formed in every industrial or commercial centre where the experiment may have any chance of success.

ARMY COURTS OF INQUIRY

The Secretary of the War Office makes the following announcement:—The Court of Inquiry constituted under the Army (Courts of Inquiry) Act, 1916, will consist of Field-Marshal Lord Nicholson (President), Major-General Lord Cheylesmore, Mr. Justice Atkin, Right Hon. Donald Maclean, M.P., and Mr. Leslie Scott. MacGeagh, Inns of Court Regiment, as Secretary. The Court will hold its first sitting at the Middlesex Guildhall, Westminster, on Wednesday, September 6, at 10.30 a.m. The proceedings throughout will be conducted in private.

only longshore fishermen in naval uniform, but there are also many mysteries, of which I will say no more, for office is dangerous. It looks like a battleship may be comparatively harmless by the side of a thing which looks like Noah's Ark. There are more ways of producing moral effect than are dreamed of in *Gutmore* philosophy; and it is enough to say that certain mysteries have made German warships run like hares from a boat that was harmless as a mouse. Even the little knowledge that the enemy possesses perplexes him, for they are confronting the most terrible stuff in the gamble of war, the bluff that is backed by realities. Passengers on American and neutral liners, with their flags flying, watch, wise precaution—the rafts ready and their boats well stocked with food and water—I have seen them heaving a sigh of content at the sight of a British man-of-war which was racially a man-of-war at all, foaming ahead of them; while all around, from sky-line to sky-line, the sea was dotted with significant and hardly noted brown-sailed ones—the ships of Drake and Hawkins, headed with unimagined thunderbolts, the world-patrolling battle fleets of England.

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(The first article of this series appeared on Monday, August 28; the third will appear on Friday, September 1; the fourth on September 4; and the fifth (and last) on September 11.)

FROM "THE TIMES" OF TO-DAY.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE PROPRIETORS OF *THE TIMES*.)

RUMANIA'S HELP.

We must recognise, says *The Times*, that the welcome advent of Rumania into the war should in time go very far to transform the essential character of the conflict. When M. Take Jonescu, whose unfailing advocacy of the lofty objects of the Allies has earned him their deep gratitude, said that Rumanian participation should tend to shorten the war he spoke no more than the truth. Hitherto on all the main fronts the struggle has tended to evolve itself into a war of positions. Whatever course the future developments may take in the Balkans, it is inconceivable that over this immense area the war of positions will again be produced on a large scale, for the simple reason that the enemy have not men enough to man such a line. The sudden announcement that Rumania has joined the Allies has been for Germany like the touch of Ithuriel's spear, and the whole monstrous fabric of deceit by which the truth has been obscured from the German public has collapsed in an instant. No wonder there is burning wrath in Berlin to-day.

THE STRUGGLE FOR THE PASSES.

The initial offensive of the Rumanian Army, says *The Times*, is evidently being begun in the Transylvanian Alps, which really form part of the Carpathian chain of mountains. Our new Allies are reported to be moving through the Roterturm Pass in the direction of Hermannstadt, and through the Torsburg and Tomos Passes, upon Kronstadt. The Tomos Pass is familiar to travellers by the Bukharest express, and is traversed by both road and railway. The Roterturm Pass is very low, being not much more than a thousand feet high, but, though it represents the easiest way into Austrian territory, and is also a railway route, it is very narrow. Hermannstadt is by far the most Saxon town in the province. For a long time after they obtain access into Transylvania, the Rumanians will be fighting amid a tangle of forest-clad hills, and rapid progress cannot be expected.

DEATH OF MR. F. WARRE-CORNISH.

The Times announces the death of Mr. Francis Warre-Cornish, who was Vice-Provost of Eton until last April. He was born in 1839, and educated at Eton and King's, and was associated with Eton as a master and as Vice-Provost for the rest of his life.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Stock Exchange yesterday, says *The Times*, felt to a greater extent the influence of Rumania's entry into the war. There was a better demand for War Loan, which was dealt in up to 96½, and for Consols, which marked up to 59½. Rumanian Four and a Half per Cents. were done at 75, the first business for over two months, and a double quotation for the bonds was inserted in the official list. Rumanian Consolidated Shares were strong, and other Oil Shares were in request. The number of bargains recorded was 3,326. This compared with 3,790 on the preceding day.

ADVANCE ON DAR ES SALAAM.

GENERAL BRITZ'S OPERATIONS.

ENEMY CLEARED OUT OF NGURU MOUNTAINS.

The *Press Association's* special correspondent in Dakawa (East Africa), writing on August 17, says:—On August 5th the Third Division, under Major-General Britz, made a wide turning movement through the mountains of Nguru Mountains (north of the Central Railway), and with Brigadier-General Enslin on the extreme right flank, marched on Mhonda. Brigadier-General Hannyngton advanced from the Mdjonga Valley and occupied Kiva Chingo. Advancing, he engaged the enemy heavily in the region of Matomondo, General Britz with General Bevis's infantry took the enemy on the flank, and after severe fighting the enemy retired in disorder. Twenty-three white Germans were left dead. The infantry now joined Brigadier-General Enslin, who had occupied a gap at Turiani, under a galling shell fire, and pushed into the village. Meanwhile Brigadier-General Sheppard, sweeping east of Rukongu, marched south, and by noon on August 6 reached Kipero. Thus the enemy was manœuvred out of almost impregnable posts on the eastern slope of the Kanga, and from the whole of the Nguru mountains, an area 60 miles by 40 was cleared of the enemy.

After bridging the river at Turiani the advance of the whole force continued. It was hampered by the wholesale destruction of bridges and by the presence of road mines, but the force marched on to Muhem Beti. The objective was now to create a bridgehead on the Wami River as a prelude to an advance on Morogoro. Brigadier-General Sheppard crossed the river well to the east of that place and marched down the right bank and took in the flank the enemy entrenched to oppose our crossing at Dakawa. Brigadier-General Enslin, crossing well to the west, took the other flank in the reverse. Brigadier Generals Bevis and Hannyngton engaged the centre, and fighting continued all day, our guns doing great work at short range.

The enemy, threatened with envelopment, retired under cover of darkness. Our force proceeded to establish a bridgehead 30 miles north, north-west of Morogore.

OBITUARY.

THE DEAN OF WATERFORD.

The death took place last evening at Courtmacsherry, Co. Cork, where he had been on holiday, of the Very Rev. Maurice William Day, Dean of Waterford. The deceased, who has been Dean of Waterford, and Rector of Holy Trinity with St. Olaf, Waterford, since 1913, was born on the 23rd April, 1858, and was a son of the late Right Rev. Maurice F. Day, some time Bishop of Cashel. He was educated at Repton School and Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. (Jun. Mod. Ethics and Logic), 1881; Div. Test. (2nd Class), 1882; and M.A. 1891. He was ordained deacon in 1882, and priest (Cork) in the following year. Appointed Curate of Queenstown upon his ordination, he became Curate of Holy Trinity, Waterford, in 1886, and in 1893 was appointed Rector of St. John, Newport, Co. Tipperary. He was Canon and Chancellor of Cashel Cathedral in 1903-4, and in the latter year he was appointed Rector of Kilbrogan, Co. Cork. In 1908 he became Dean of Cashel, and four years later Dean of Waterford. Like his revered father, the deceased was universally esteemed and loved in the Church of Ireland, but amongst all creeds and classes in the community, and his untimely death is a source of widespread regret.

REV. CANON GEORGE GARDNER PARKINSON-CUMINE.

The death took place on Monday at the Rectory, Newtown-Butler, Co. Fermanagh, of the Rev. Canon George Gardner Parkinson-Cumine, M.A., youngest son of the late Rev. William Parkinson, M.A. The deceased clergyman was educated at the Queen's University, Belfast, where he graduated B.A. in 1874, and M.A. in 1882. He was ordained for the Diocese of Down in 1876, and was Curate of Ballymoney, Co. Antrim, 1876-1877, and of Christ Church Cathedral, Lisburn, 1877-80. He was appointed Rector of Newtownsaville, Co. Tyrone, in 1880, and four years later Rector of Galloon in the Clogher Diocese. In 1907 he was appointed Rural Dean of Clones.

NOTED FRENCH ARTIST DEAD.

The death is announced from Paris of M. Henri Joseph Harpignies, the well-known French artist, at the age of 97. He was a robust and vigorous painter of landscapes. Born at Valenciennes in 1819, he was educated at Paris under Achard, and spent two years studying in Italy. He first exhibited in the Paris Salon in 1853, and accompanied Corot to Italy in 1860. He received the Légion of Honour in 1870, and the Médaille d'Honneur of the Salon in 1897.

DEPENDENTS OF R.I.C.

In addition to the sum of £100, which has been received from the London Metropolitan Special Constabulary, the Inspector-General, R.I.C., now gratefully acknowledges a further subscription of £5 5s. from Sir William Fry for the benefit of the dependents of members of the R.I.C., who lost their lives whilst doing their duty during the rebellion.

THE SOMME FIGHTING.

BRITISH PRISONERS TOTAL 15,469.

SUCCESSFUL BOMBING RAIDS.

FRENCH GAIN AT THIAUMONT.

Operations on the British front, owing to bad weather conditions, have been confined mainly to bombing raids, by which means our positions at Guillemont and Guinchy have been consolidated.

Sir Douglas Haig announces in the evening report that since the 1st of July the prisoners taken number 266 officers and 15,203 other ranks, as well as 86 guns, 160 machine guns, and other war material.

The French report a successful enterprise at Thiaumont Work, by which they achieved appreciable gains, and took some prisoners.

BRITISH OFFICIAL.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FRANCE, TUESDAY, 3.27 P.M.

The weather continues somewhat unfavourable, and the operations of the last 24 hours have been confined to minor enterprises and local bombing attacks.

By these means we are gradually establishing our hold on the ground between the western outskirts of Guillemont and Guinchy.

Further north in Delville Wood and High Wood our troops captured a hostile barricade.

South-east of Thiepval some further progress was made, and a hostile machine gun was captured.

During these minor operations more prisoners have been taken, but the number has not yet been ascertained.

An attempted raid by the enemy south of Arras failed.

Our artillery carried out bombardments on selected parts of the enemy's line between Neuve Chapelle and Bois Grenier, south of Armentières.

On the rest of the front there was ordinary french warfare.

9.45 P.M.

The only infantry engagement to-day besides the usual trench bombing encounters was the approach of a small hostile force towards our trenches near Pozières Windmill, which was quickly dispersed by our fire, leaving seven men killed.

Although heavy thunderstorms made observation difficult there was considerable artillery activity in the enemy shelling Delville Wood heavily this evening, and also the vicinity of Pozières Windmill and Authuille and Thiepval Woods.

During the afternoon on other parts of the line there was some artillery shelling by both sides near Hohenzollern, in front of Cuinchy and Givenchy, and in the Ypres salient.

The prisoners taken during the last 24 hours are twenty, making the total captured by us since July 1st 266 officers and 15,203 other ranks, in addition to 86 guns and 160 machine guns besides other war material.

Yesterday in some aeroplane encounters four of the enemy's machines were accounted for, two being destroyed and two badly damaged. Two of ours are missing.

FRENCH OFFICIAL

Yesterday afternoon's Paris *communiqué*:—

On the right bank of the Meuse yesterday, at the close of the day, an operation by our troops conducted in a lively manner to the south-east of the Thiaumont Work brought us some appreciable gains and about 40 prisoners.

Towards 9 p.m. the Germans launched two attacks—one against the village of Fleury, and the other against our positions in the neighbourhood of the Fort Vaux road.

The only result was to cause the enemy heavy losses.

There was an intermittent cannonade on the rest of the front.

Last night's *communiqué*:—

There was nothing of importance to report during the day. The bad weather hampered the operations on the greater part of the front.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

Yesterday's Berlin *communiqué*:—

In many districts of the front there has been increased firing activity on the part of the enemy.

On the Somme and Meuse sectors the artillery duels were again of great violence.

North of the Somme British attacks were repeated between considerable forces between Thiepval and Pozières. They were bloodily repulsed. At some points they developed into bitter hand-to-hand fighting, which continues. Several hand-grenade attacks were repulsed at Delville Wood and south-east of Guillemont.

On the right bank of the Meuse between Thiaumont Work and Fleury, and in the High Wood, the French attacked. The oncoming waves collapsed before the fire of artillery, infantry, and machine guns.

Minor enemy attacks were unsuccessful south and south-east of Saint Mihiel.

Three enemy aeroplanes were shot down in an air fight, one south of Arras and two at Bapaume. A fourth machine fell into our hands undamaged east of Saint Quentin.

ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

BRILLIANT WORK OF ALPINI.

Yesterday's Italian *communiqué*:—

Along the Trentino front, in spite of persistent bad weather, our troops gained some brilliant successes.

In a skirmish on the north-eastern slopes of Mount Majo, Posina Valley, we drove back the enemy with heavy loss, taking about twenty prisoners, including one officer. On Mount Cimone the effective fire of our trench mortars compelled the enemy to withdraw on a section of his front. North of the summit in the Asiago area, after fierce fighting, our Alpine troops gained possession of the rocky peak of Mount Cauriol, which rises abruptly to 2,495 metres. The position was promptly consolidated, and is strongly held. There we took about thirty prisoners, including one officer.

The enemy used much artillery against our positions on Mount Sief, Upper Corderole; on the Castelletto Tofana, and on the upper valleys of the Boite.

On the Lower Isonzo, the outskirts of Gorizia and Gradisca were occasionally shelled.

An enemy aeroplane dropped bombs and arrows on Cortina D'Ampizzo Basin, but without causing damage.

Yesterday along the whole of our front line the troops cheered the entry into the war of Rumania, our new Ally. The enemy replied with fierce artillery fire, trench mortars, and machine guns, but was promptly silenced by our batteries.

AUSTRIANS ADMIT LOSS.

AUSTRIAN REPORT.—There was enemy activity in several districts of the front, especially against our position on the Fassa Alps, which were under continued and severe enemy fire. After obstinate fighting the Cauriol peak fell into the enemy's hands. On the Dolomite front several enemy attacks against our Rufreddo positions failed.

In the Ploeckcen sector, and in the coastal district between Celsanto and Novavas, an attempt by enemy infantry at several points, under protection of strong artillery fire, was frustrated.

RUMANIA AT WAR.

KING'S MESSAGE TO KING FERDINAND.

BRINGING NEARER THE FINAL TRIUMPH.

The Foreign Office forwards for publication the following telegram sent by the King to the King of Rumania:—

I desire to express to Your Majesty the great satisfaction with which the news of the entry of Rumania into the war has been received by myself and my Government, as well as by the whole British nation. I rejoice that the valiant Rumanian Army will now fight side by side with the armies of the Allies, bringing still nearer the approaching triumph of our great cause and hastening thereby the fulfilment of Rumanian national aspirations.

BULGARIA AND RUMANIA.

(PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.)

AMSTERDAM, TUESDAY.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* confidently expects that Bulgaria will declare war on Rumania.

GENERAL MOBILISATION OF THE ARMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BUKHAREST, TUESDAY.

The King has issued a decree ordering the general mobilisation of the army. Great enthusiasm prevails in the town.

ENEMY STORIES OF THE FIRST FIGHTING.

(PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.)

AMSTERDAM, TUESDAY.

According to a Vienna telegram, war correspondents state that a few hours after the Rumanian declaration of war Austrian and Rumanian advanced troops came into fighting touch. The first encounter took place on the southern frontier of Transylvania, where small Rumanian detachments attempted to advance towards Kronstadt by the Tomos Pass, but could not find the Austrians unprepared, and enemy forces everywhere met with effective resistance.

At Roe Turm Pass enemy forces, two battalions strong, were engaged in the forecorrespondents, and south-west of Kronstadt at Toerburg Pass, and south of Kronstadt at Toemoes Pass encounters also occurred which were successful for the Austrian frontier troops.

PARIS, TUESDAY.

The newspapers publish the following telegram from Geneva:—On Sunday detachments of Rumanian Chasiers crossed the frontier in very many places, and engagements are reported to have taken place. The newspapers state that according to official information there have been small detachments of Rumanian troops in the immediate vicinity of the frontiers. Enormous excitement prevails throughout Austria. Violent demonstrations have taken place against Rumanians in many towns.

HOW RUMANIA GOT MUNITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, TUESDAY.

The *Matin* states that Colonel Rudeano, Director of War Material in the Rumanian War Office, was entrusted a year ago with the task of setting up a Rumanian Military Mission in Paris. He established a staff of Rumanian officers and engineers in France, and worked hard to provide Rumania with war material, and to lay down a scheme of social reforms for the Kingdom to the Rumanian Parliament after her Allies, agreed to meet the wishes of the Rumanian Mission. Three-quarters of the munitions now in possession of Rumania were manufactured in the factories of France and England. These munitions, the output of which reached many thousand tons a day, were conveyed to Rumania on Archangel and Petrograd. All the Rumanian aeroplanes bear the French mark. Thanks to the activities of the Mission Rumania now possesses the material necessary to ensure the success of her troops.

ANGRY COMMENT IN VIENNA PRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, TUESDAY.

According to a Vienna telegram, the *Neue Freie Presse* learns in diplomatic circles that early on Sunday morning M. Bratiano, the Rumanian Prime Minister, received the Austro-Hungarian Minister, Count Czernin von Chudenitz, and his colleague received the day before in the morning by the King.

The *Fremdenblatt* contains a violent article on Rumania's declaration of war, saying, *inter alia*, that until yesterday's date the British Empire was still our ally. Rumania has abolished the treaty of alliance simply by declaring war.

"It is certain that between the Italian declaration of war on Germany and the Rumanian declaration of war on Austria-Hungary, there is an internal connection, and that the combined steps of both traitors are the result of intrigues.

"Just as the intervention of Italy last year could not arrest the victorious march of the Germans and the Austro-Hungarians in the East, so the base and treacherous assault on Rumania will not avail to change the fortunes of war against us.

"For a long time we have reckoned with the possibility of war with Rumania, and the preparations have been properly made in order successfully to meet the new enemy."

REJOICINGS IN PETROGRAD

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, TUESDAY.

Rumania's declaration of war has caused the liveliest satisfaction here, particularly because it is regarded as likely to shorten the duration of the war.

The news arrived on the great religious holiday in honour of the Assumption of the Virgin. A great crowd assembled outside Kazan Cathedral, and marched thence singing patriotic songs, and bearing the flags of the Allies to the Rumanian Legation. The crowd was joined *en route* by other processions, and a demonstration took place in front of the Legation. After the crowd had cheered for some time outside the Legation, M. Arion, Rumanian *Chargé d'Affaires*, and the rest of the Staff of the Legation appeared at the windows.

M. Arion spoke a few eloquent words, saying that he rejoiced that Rumania had joined the Allies, and was playing her part in upholding justice against German tyranny.

An *Attaché* then presented the demonstrators with a Rumanian flag. Demonstrations took place before the Embassies of all the Allied Powers, and Italy's declaration of war against Germany was made the occasion of a particularly strong display of enthusiasm outside the Italian Embassy.

Similar rejoicings are reported throughout Russia.

Mr. A. K. Loyd, K.C., who represented North Berkshire as Conservative from 1895 to 1906, was at Abingdon yesterday elected unopposed as member for Abingdon, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Henderson, resigned. Mr. Loyd, as Coalition candidate, received the support of both parties.

The names of the successful candidates in Oxford Local Examinations will be issued to-day. The total number of successful candidates was 13,172, an increase on last year. The first position among seniors was secured by Mr. H. Newbolt, Kingswood School, Bath, and of the premier position among juniors was gained by P. Malpas, Merchant Taylors' School, Crosby, Liverpool.

Locked in each other's arms with their putties tied round their waists two young soldiers were found dead in the River Stour, near Wimborne, yesterday. The shocking discovery was made by a man who was fishing. So far the bodies have not been identified. In the pocket of one of the deceased was a photograph, apparently of a man who was fishing. So far the bodies have not been identified. In the pocket of one of the deceased was a photograph, apparently of a man who was fishing. So far the bodies have directed to a brother in Manchester.

The King, on the recommendation of the Home Secretary, has been pleased to appoint Mr. Henry Holman Gregory, K.C., to be Recorder of Bath, in place of Mr. James Bromley Eames, deceased.

A tragedy occurred at Whitby yesterday. An elderly lady visitor met her death by falling over the cliff, a distance of 200 feet. One account states that the lady lost her hat, and whilst endeavouring to recover it the cliff, saturated by rain, fell away, carrying the lady with it. The lady has been identified as Mrs. Edith Herzog, wife of Frederick Herzog, merchant, Mossley Hill, Liverpool. She was staying at Whitby with a maid, and was 60 years of age.

RUMANIA'S POSITION.

WHY SHE DECLARED WAR ON AUSTRIA.

GRIEVANCES OF RUMANIAN SUBJECTS.

OFFICIAL NOTE TO AUSTRIA.

(PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.)

BUCHAREST, MONDAY.

On the conclusion of the Crown Council the following Note was handed to Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Minister in Bucharest:—

The alliance concluded between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy had, according to the statements of the Governments themselves, only an essentially conservative and defensive character. Its principal object was to guarantee the Allied countries against any attack from outside and to consolidate the state of things created by previous treaties. It was in the desire to harmonise her policy with these pacific tendencies that many joined this alliance. Devoted to the work of her internal constitution, and faithful to her firm resolution to remain in the region of the Lower Danube, an element of order and equilibrium; Rumania has not ceased to contribute to the maintenance of peace in the Balkans. The last Balkan war, by destroying the *status quo* imposed upon her a new line of conduct. Her intervention gave peace and re-established the equilibrium. For herself she was satisfied with a rectification of frontier which gave her greater security against aggression and which, at the same time, repaired the injustice committed to her detriment at the Congress of Berlin. But in pursuit of this aim Rumania was disappointed to observe that she did not meet from the Cabinet of Vienna the attitude that she was entitled to expect.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

When the present war broke out Rumania, like Italy, declined to associate herself with a declaration of war by Austria-Hungary, of which she had not been notified by the Cabinet of Vienna. In the spring of 1915 Italy declared war against Austria-Hungary. The Triple Alliance no longer existed, and the reason which determined the adherence of Rumania to this political system disappeared.

At the same time, in place of a group of States seeking by common efforts to work in agreement in order to assure peace and the conservation of the situation *de facto* and *de jure* created by treaties, Rumania found herself in the presence of Powers making war for the sole purpose of transforming from top to bottom the old arrangements which had served as a basis for their treaty of alliance. These proposed changes were for Rumania an evident proof that the object which had inspired in 1883 the Triple Alliance could no longer be attained, and that she must direct her views and her efforts towards new paths, the more so as the work undertaken by the Congress of Bucharest, of a character threatening the essential interests of Rumania as well as her most legitimate national aspirations.

In presence of so radical a modification of the situation between the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and Rumania, the latter resumed her liberty of action. The neutrality which the Royal Government imposed upon itself in consequence of a declaration of war, made independent of its will and contrary to its interests, had been adopted in the first instance as the result of assurances given at the far-reaching movement of strong Rumanian forces obliged our advanced detachments to withdraw, according to plans, to a position prepared in the rear.

In the Bukovina and in Galician Carpathians there have been no important events.

In the course of the fighting reported yesterday north of Mariampol we captured over a hundred prisoners and one machine gun.

South of Zberov our troops frustrated, by a counter-attack, a Russian attempt to approach our position.

On the Hindenburg front, at Szolwoff, a Russian attack collapsed before our barrier fire.

THE GREEK CRISIS.

MEETING AT ATHENS.

M. VENEZELOS AND KING CONSTANTINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, SUNDAY.

To-day's meeting of protest against the Bulgarian invasion was the most imposing political meeting held in Greece since the Greek Kingdom came into existence. The crowds which assembled before M. Venezelos's house are estimated at upwards of 50,000 people, and when M. Venezelos appeared on his balcony he could see at a glance that in spite of the campaign organised against him he still enjoys the full confidence of the people of Attica. The spectacle presented in University street, where M. Venezelos has his residence, was extraordinary, and the enthusiasm of the people when he appeared was beyond description.

The highest credit is due to Colonel Zimbrakakis, Chief of the Police, for the measures taken to ensure the maintenance of order, which was entirely undisturbed, and for the complete absence of the Government agents, who have caused such mischief at all recent Venezelist meetings.

M. VENEZELOS.

When the storm of applause caused by his appearance had subsided, M. Venezelos, after greeting the people, drew a picture of the unfortunate situation of the country during the sixteen months of the maintenance of neutrality. He said that with the object of saving the nation a deputation of the people should present itself to the King, and submit to him a resolution which would enlighten the Sovereign. He (M. Venezelos) had been the victim of flatterers, seeking to frustrate the results of the revolution and to return to the system of corruption, they being impelled thereto by personal animosity against himself. The King became the victim of military counsellors with but a superficial education, and ambitions and tendencies towards despotism, who had persuaded him of Germany's certain victory; and also of his own admiration of Germany, through whose victory he hoped to weaken the Constitution, and concentrate power in his own hands. The result of all this had been that, instead of the Allies, the Bulgars had entered Macedonia, giving to Greece mocking assurances. Greek fortresses and war material had become an easy prey of the invaders, and northern Epirus was endangered. The needs of the country had been ignored, and the nation, through today's meeting, expressed its disapproval of the existing state of affairs, and demanded to have the King removed from the evil influence of vile flatterers. It was necessary to hold elections to create an Assembly representative of the nation. The disrespectful practice of proposing the King as an adversary on the Liberal Party was an appeal to instincts that led to civil war. National unity was broken by the introduction of the person of the King into politics. The destruction of national factors was desired, and had been achieved, and to-day co-operation between political parties was most difficult.

A NATIONAL NECESSITY.

The Zaimis Cabinet had become a national necessity, and the Liberal Party was ready to extend its confidence to the Ministry, so that it should be considered a political Cabinet, on which the Allies could rely for venezelosist neutrality. The people should recommend the King to arouse, with its aid, the national feeling, and to call into being an Army capable of defending the vital interests of the country. Lastly, the people should assure the King that the Liberal Party was the faithful guardian of the constitutional *régime* which could be established in harmony with the Crown, exhorting the people to make the foregoing representations to their Sovereign, M. Venezelos, in conclusion, expressed the hope that the people's voice would be heard, adding that there were already signs of good augury, such as changes in the General Staff. If the people's voice were not heard, they must consider what could be done to mitigate the threatening catastrophe.

M. Venezelos's speech was received with unbounded enthusiasm, and the crowds dispersed in good order.

Following on the demonstration, a Committee, consisting of Venezelist ex-Deputies, representatives of the National Reservist League, the Workingmen's Syndicate, and the retail traders of Athens and Pirœus, was appointed to present to the King, straightway, a resolution couched in the terms of M. Venezelos's speech.

This was the deputation which the King declined to receive on account of the unsatisfactory state of his health.

GREEK OFFICERS RESIGN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, MONDAY.

It is reported that three Colonels of the General Staff have resigned, and another has demanded an extension of leave. This step has apparently been taken out of solidarity with General Dousmanis and Colonel Metaxas. It is unknown whether the resignations have been accepted.

Amid scenes of the greatest enthusiasm, the Rumanian flag was at noon yesterday hung on the balcony of the Liverpool Exchange news room, alongside the flags of the nine other Allied nations. Three cheers were given for Rumania.

EASTERN FIELD OF WAR.

RUMANIANS DOING WELL.

AUSTRIANS FORCED TO FALL BACK.

According to an admission in the Austrian official report, the Rumanians have already achieved a distinct success.

In the fighting in the Carpathians, the Austrian report says, "only the far-reaching encircling movement of strong Rumanian forces obliged our advanced detachments to withdraw, according to plan, to a position prepared in the rear."

Yesterday afternoon's Petrograd *communique*:—

In the region of Toboly Helinin the enemy launched an attack upon our position on the western bank of the Stokhod, but his attack was repelled. During the day the enemy fired in this region over 2,000 asphyxiating gas shells.

South-east of Smolary the enemy attacked our detachments which were occupying the islands, but without any success.

Caucasian Front.—On the line extending from Kyghi to the western banks of Lake Van our troops, having driven the enemy out of his positions, made an advance near Ognot, where we took 283 rank and file prisoners.

An attack launched by the Turks west of Ognot was repelled by our troops, with heavy losses to the enemy. Before the front of one of our battalions about 400 killed were found.

On the bank of the Euphrates west of the region of Mush we captured several tens (scores) of prisoners. Whilst pursuing the enemy south of Lake Nimred-Gel we repelled enemy attacks, and took five officers and 186 rank and file prisoners.

Last evening's *communique*:—

There is no change in the situation on the western and the Caucasian fronts.

AUSTRIAN REPORT.

Yesterday's Vienna *communique*:—

On the Danube a monitor almost destroyed by fire, near Turnu, several military works.

At all the crossings of the mountains along the 600 kilometres of Hungarian-Rumanian frontier our troops guarding the frontier engaged the enemy, who, wherever he met our battalions, had to withdraw with bleeding heads, especially north-east of Orsova, at the junction of the two sectors of the frontier (Rote Turnu) Pass, on the heights south of Brasso, where the brave Szekler Regiment No. 82 defended its own ground, and in the Byergyo Mountains. Only the far-reaching encircling movement of strong Rumanian forces obliged our advanced detachments to withdraw, according to plans, to a position prepared in the rear.

In the Bukovina and in Galician Carpathians there have been no important events.

In the course of the fighting reported yesterday north of Mariampol we captured over a hundred prisoners and one machine gun.

South of Zberov our troops frustrated, by a counter-attack, a Russian attempt to approach our position.

On the Hindenburg front, at Szolwoff, a Russian attack collapsed before our barrier fire.

THE GREEK CRISIS.

MEETING AT ATHENS.

M. VENEZELOS AND KING CONSTANTINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, SUNDAY.

To-day's meeting of protest against the Bulgarian invasion was the most imposing political meeting held in Greece since the Greek Kingdom came into existence. The crowds which assembled before M. Venezelos's house are estimated at upwards of 50,000 people, and when M. Venezelos appeared on his balcony he could see at a glance that in spite of the campaign organised against him he still enjoys the full confidence of the people of Attica. The spectacle presented in University street, where M. Venezelos has his residence, was extraordinary, and the enthusiasm of the people when he appeared was beyond description.

The highest credit is due to Colonel Zimbrakakis, Chief of the Police, for the measures taken to ensure the maintenance of order, which was entirely undisturbed, and for the complete absence of the Government agents, who have caused such mischief at all recent Venezelist meetings.

M. VENEZELOS.

When the storm of applause caused by his appearance had subsided, M. Venezelos, after greeting the people, drew a picture of the unfortunate situation of the country during the sixteen months of the maintenance of neutrality. He said that with the object of saving the nation a deputation of the people should present itself to the King, and submit to him a resolution which would enlighten the Sovereign. He (M. Venezelos) had been the victim of flatterers, seeking to frustrate the results of the revolution and to return to the system of corruption, they being impelled thereto by personal animosity against himself. The King became the victim of military counsellors with but a superficial education, and ambitions and tendencies towards despotism, who had persuaded him of Germany's certain victory; and also of his own admiration of Germany, through whose victory he hoped to weaken the Constitution, and concentrate power in his own hands. The result of all this had been that, instead of the Allies, the Bulgars had entered Macedonia, giving to Greece mocking assurances. Greek fortresses and war material had become an easy prey of the invaders, and northern Epirus was endangered. The needs of the country had been ignored, and the nation, through today's meeting, expressed its disapproval of the existing state of affairs, and demanded to have the King removed from the evil influence of vile flatterers. It was necessary to hold elections to create an Assembly representative of the nation. The disrespectful practice of proposing the King as an adversary on the Liberal Party was an appeal to instincts that led to civil war. National unity was broken by the introduction of the person of the King into

WELL DONE, WILTS.

FEATS OF THE "MOONRAKERS."

The Press Association's Special Correspondent at the British Headquarters in the Field, France, writes on August 28:—

The story of the recent brilliantly successful fighting by the Wiltshire Regiment (in which the Worcesters shared) as I heard it this morning from the lips of men who had taken part in it, forms the tale of as clever and daring an operation as has yet marked the course of the great offensive. It is, indeed, a fitting sequence to the capture of the Leipzig Redoubt, which stands to the credit of this same famous regiment. The fight began on the afternoon of the 24th, following the usual hurricane bombardment, which seems to grow more intense each successive time. The "Moonrakers" left their trenches, and moved upon the German positions. Part of the objective was a group of dirty brown earth, so furrowed by shell fire that it looked as though tiniest harrows had been dragged over it, and parts of it were in the disused German trench. So perfectly was the plan carried out that precisely at the pre-arranged time the Wiltshire waves swept over the German parapet, right on top of the 25th Infantry, still stunned and cowed from the effects of our bombardment, and the work of rounding up the Kamerad shouters, and clearing out the dug outs began.

"What," said one expert to me, "have the Germans accomplished by their airships from a military point of view? Their aerial Zeppelins have never damaged a centre that matters, and this at any rate latterly, is not the result of accident, but rather of carefully prepared evidence. We have succeeded in keeping them off areas of any importance. Although they still come over and at a tremendous altitude, from which they can see nothing, drop bombs at a venture, so far, from a military standpoint, their Zeppelin policy has involved a ghastly waste of German money. Their objects are twofold. First to destroy or damage military or naval centres, and secondly to create a feeling of terror. They have failed utterly in both, although it is only natural that those unfortunate non-combatant individuals whose houses have been hit have been affected. I believe, speaking from memory, that since the outbreak of war a few score of soldiers have suffered, but at what German expenditure? We have no intention of playing the German game by detailing more men to fight these from a military standpoint singularly ineffective machines. We will not spend time and money that can be more profitably employed in dealing with a branch of the enemy's activity that has proved of no military value whatsoever. The Western front is our supreme concern, and these Zeppelins are a negligible quantity. It must not, however, be supposed that we do not concern ourselves with Zeppelins. Far from it. We do not claim that no enemy airship will come and drop bombs. All we say is that the ineffectual results of their visits should not be attributed wholly to chance. Of Zeppelins we have no fear whatever, and our only complaint is that they do not come over enough."

TOP DOG.

Another officer on the Flying Staff, who has lately returned from the front, said to me—"We are without doubt top dog of the whole world in the matter of aerial fighting and bombing purposes on the Western front, while very few enemy aeroplanes are to be seen, those of the Allies are always there." In explanation of this he considered that to a shed filled with the latest fighting machines, of the type that has been doing splendid work in France these, he explained, were far superior to Fokkers.

In one establishment visited, of which there are a very large number in this country, the output of trained and certificated pilots has increased to a hundred per month. In another centre, used chiefly for the purposes of instruction, where construction is of quite minor importance, the output of engines is nine per week.

TRAINING THE MEN.

In a great centre, a sort of staff college for flying, I had an opportunity of observing the method by which the men are trained fit all branches of the work, until the pilot is turned out ready and able to take his machine anywhere.

In the School of Observation I was shown enormous raised contour maps of one of the areas on the Western front, which occupied the greater part of the floor of the building, while around were seats for pupils. The commandant, with a long wand, pointed out to me Hill 60, and other well-known points, and then gave instruction to the observer at his side, that a certain bridge near by was to be destroyed. In due course the pencil was placed near the roof, the observer's position in a model aeroplane, while below were officers and men supposed to be engaged with British batteries, and with wireless and other methods of signalling. The observer, having ascended to his place near the roof, at once established wireless connection with the battery below. All machines engaged in this work are now fitted with the wireless installation. At first one or two hits were recorded short of the objective, but in eight minutes from the time of the order being given the bridge in question had been destroyed.

Every pilot has to graduate here, and it is to the great pains taken in this branch of the work, and to the seriousness with which all are imbued, that British observation has attained such a high position.

Hurrying past buildings into which even privileged guests to other parts of the establishment were not admitted, I came to one which contained new types of machines, we went through a long series of instructional shops, in one of which pupils were making themselves acquainted with fifteen different types of engines, and nine types of machines, of both British and foreign manufacture. Obviously, there is much that one cannot speak of concerning the methods of training British airmen, but visits such as these are calculated to be very encouraging to the well-known bouncing confidence and cheerfulness of the British airman. Then they broke and fled. After a while the second wave came over, and the same devastating experience was repeated. The Wiltshires, "standing-to" with rifles, bombs, and their other armament, supplemented by a captured machine gun and a good stock of captured hand grenades of the "hairbrush" type, saw the swarm of green-grey figures reel, and stagger and disappearing until not a single upright one remained. Half an hour later the artillery died down, and then the Moonrakers" knew that the counter-attack of the 53rd Regiment of Prussian Guards Fusiliers had totally failed.

INCIDENTS OF THE FIGHTING.

Incidents of the fighting recur to me as I write, and they will be none the less interesting because I am not setting them down in the precise order of their happening. Two parties of Wiltshires, working along a trench in opposite directions, came to a bay about fifty yards apart. Suddenly both saw an officer seized a rifle and charged into the Huns, taking rapid aim as he went. Not only did he shoot four of their number, but the remainder were so ratified by the onslaught that their resistance was easily overcome, and they skurried for their dug-outs, yelping, as is their habit, for mercy. How large was the proportion on the extreme left of this fight of fighting a heavy bombing attack was delivered by the Leches in a section of trench honeycombed with dug-outs. A sergeant, who was described to me as being as cool as marble, climbed over the parados, and shot twelve Germans one after another as rapidly as he could comfortably load and fire them. He thinks that if every other man in the British Army who is armed with a rifle could only manage to do the same thing the stuffing would be knocked out of the Hun. I confess in this Wiltshire warrior's calculation. I think the spirit of "frightfulness" finds is finely illustrated by the little story told me by the doctor of a soldier who had been wounded by a bursting shell as he was being carried on a stretcher to a dressing station. He was a mass of bandages. Outside the dressing station lay a German with only one bandage around his brow, and a smile of contentment. The Wiltshire man was so incensed that he should be a regular parcel of bandages while his enemy had only one, that he burst into a flow of language which the good people of Devizes would not thank me to repeat, and ended by saying, as he squirmed on his stretcher, "Just you wait till I get at the blighter, and I'll pull that grin off his face." He is a fine, splendid soldier in the regiment, a dapper, clean cut, dark skinned man, who loves fighting for fighting's sake. He is a trained sniper, and, possibly because it is not easy to detect his dark features as those of a fairer man, has gone through some incredible experiences quite unscathed. When an attack is developing he is about of the trench, and hunts for German machine gunners. I was told that his delight in the spirit runs riot on these occasions, and that he glitters the most blood-curdling cries as he pots his victims. During the fighting I am describing he killed five Boches with his bayonet, having run out of ammunition, and then captured six more. That the regiment is intensely proud of him goes without saying. It is interesting to learn that most of the prisoners taken in this fine operation wore brand new equipment, and every man was supplied with three bottles of soda water, "which," added by informant, "was very acceptable to us in the course of our rather hot work."

HORSE AILMENTS

And How to Cure them.

Eminent Veterinary Surgeons strongly recommend "Condy's Fluid" as a speedy remedy for Sore Shoulders and Backs, Grease, Thrush, Injuries, &c. Also for Dogs and all Animals.

Of all Chemists and Stores, 1/-

Veterinary Book on bottle. Insist on Condy's Fluid

CONDY'S FLUID CO., Gosvell Rd., London.

GREAT BRITAIN AND AERONAUTICS.

THE FUTILITY OF ZEPPELINS.

HOW OUR PILOTS ARE TRAINED.

(PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.)

A special correspondent of several agency writers—by the courtesy of the authorities—have been permitted to visit certain centres in this country. Some weeks ago I was privileged to witness and record in the newspaper press of the world what Great Britain is doing in the way of shipbuilding and munition work, and at the time I suggested that in view of the criticisms in Parliament and elsewhere it might not come amiss to let the world know something of what is being done in the matter of aviation. With the greatest courtesy and absence of restriction I was allowed to ask whatever questions I pleased, to see everything, and, moreover, as it happened that my tour of the chief flying centres synchronised with the latest visit to Zeppelins to this country, and naturally in a layman this formed the chief topic of conversation.

"What," said one expert to me, "have the Germans accomplished by their airships from a military point of view? Their aerial Zeppelins have never damaged a centre that matters, and this at any rate latterly, is not the result of accident, but rather of carefully prepared evidence. We have succeeded in keeping them off areas of any importance. Although they still come over and at a tremendous altitude, from which they can see nothing, drop bombs at a venture, so far, from a military standpoint, their Zeppelin policy has involved a ghastly waste of German money. Their objects are twofold. First to destroy or damage military or naval centres, and secondly to create a feeling of terror. They have failed utterly in both, although it is only natural that those unfortunate non-combatant individuals whose houses have been hit have been affected. I believe, speaking from memory, that since the outbreak of war a few score of soldiers have suffered, but at what German expenditure? We have no intention of playing the German game by detailing more men to fight these from a military standpoint singularly ineffective machines. We will not spend time and money that can be more profitably employed in dealing with a branch of the enemy's activity that has proved of no military value whatsoever. The Western front is our supreme concern, and these Zeppelins are a negligible quantity. It must not, however, be supposed that we do not concern ourselves with Zeppelins. Far from it. We do not claim that no enemy airship will come and drop bombs. All we say is that the ineffectual results of their visits should not be attributed wholly to chance. Of Zeppelins we have no fear whatever, and our only complaint is that they do not come over enough."

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SCHOOLBOY DISTURBANCES IN DUBLIN.

MANY WINDOWS BROKEN.

Political feeling apparently arises at an early age in Dublin. The order of the Commissioners of National Education that party badges or party colours must not be worn at school has aroused indignation in many young breasts. It has spurred boys to an enthusiasm, in which they have damaged the property of more than one unoffending and unheeding citizen. Some of those who have bid defiance to scholastic governance are pupils of St. Thomas's National Schools, Rutland street. On Monday evening their pugnacity was roused, and they were ordered badges in school. Yesterday morning some of the stoutest spirits, gathering in Rutland street, determined not to enter the school, and tried to make wavereers follow their bad example. Then the mutineers formed into procession, and moved about singing songs of the rebellion. That their plans had been hastily laid was seen when parents who had heard that were their children badgeless in school their offspring would incur severe displeasure came to St. Thomas's to bear their sons away from the malcontents' anger. Their anxiety was not enough for the teachers; they had to use gentle persuasion to induce the masters to let them bring their children to a safer locality. Meanwhile the political schoolboys were not at rest; the dens of their feelings found vent in more than words. A stone, thrown from their midst, emphasised their own resolve by breaking one of the school windows. In the end the schools were closed for that evil day. Education could not well go on in face of such turbulence. It had to be silent in the hope of a fairer time.

But in the closing of St. Thomas's troubled schools did not ease the minds of the indignant boys. They had to mark their sense of justice in another field. They had further to express their holy sense of freedom of belief. From Rutland street to Upper Dorset street the boldest went fearlessly to vindicate their right. St. Joseph's Schools were not open to them. They locked door barred their entrance to the quiet precincts. Nothing daunted, the upholders of youthful licence burst the door open, and called upon the timorous, actless, badgeless, and unfree to leave their books and come forth from a school in which liberty could not breathe. To deepen their command, they smashed several windows of the building. And then a policeman came up, alone, but fearless, and put the perverse to ignominious flight. The pupils of St. Joseph's continued their lessons until three, when they went home, in the presence of police, and most of them under their friends' watchful care. The news of the revolt spread quickly through the neighbourhood, with the result that the students of St. George's and other schools were left out under the spirit of political freedom had not been abroad.

After the boys of St. Thomas's School had fled from St. Joseph's, they were not at peace. For them martial law had no fears. Passing through Dorset street, Middle Gardiner street, and Mountjoy square, they broke the windows of houses belonging to people who were certainly unconnected with the National Board. And then, shortly before the well-known hour when all good schoolboys are set free, ignorant that their schools were shut, some daring ones wheeled a small truck laden with stones, down Summerhill to Rutland street. There were policemen in the street, and the policemen advanced as soon as stones began to fly, only to see their attackers in full retreat. Before the schoolboys went they broke the plate glass window of a public-house. To such wanton damage had their contempt of discipline led.

A Melbourne telegram states that there have been good rains in Victoria, South Australia, and New South Wales.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5.)

(ol): Histed, 11211 L.-Cpl. T. (Bermondsey, S.E.); Hogan, 7599 D. (Tipperary); Holmes, 8534 L.-Cpl. S. (Chapeltown, S.W.); Hopkins, 8349 Serpt. J. (Birmingham); Hunt, 8255 F. (Sparbrook); Hutchings, 8350 W. (Bath).

James, 1434 L.-Cpl. F. (Bristol); Johnston, 8289 J. (Belfast).

Kelly, 10640 J. (Coolgreany); Kelly, 10359 L.-Cpl. P. (Waterford); Keogh, 10143 W. (Wexford); Kiely, 6213 T. (Cooliey); Kiely, 6395 T. (Tipperary); Kinsella, 6962 Cpl. M. (Dublin); Kirwin, 4672 Cpl. P. (Portlaw); Kirwin, 7490 W. (Waterford).

Lane, 9464 L.-Cpl. G. (Cappoquin); Lawless, 5855 M. (Clonmel); Lee, 8360 W. (Fulham, S.W.); Leigh, 8361 A. (Bournemouth); Lisney, 6510 J. (Liverpool).

McAllindon, 7413 P.S. (Rathfriland); McGibney, 8702 J. (Dublin); McGilloway, 9656 P. (Londonderry); McGurk, 8526 Sergt. P. (Middlesbrough); McLean, 8631 L.-Cpl. J. (West Hartlepool); McMahon, 4776 D. (Limerick); McMahon, 9428 W. (Nenagh); McMaster, 7271 J. (Londonderry); McQuinn, 8305 L.-Cpl. J. (Derby); Maddock, 7608 G. (Killinick); Maher, 7604 J. (Templemore); Maher, 6106 W. (Cork); Martin, 9895 L.-Cpl. J. (Tagoman, Co Wexford); Meehan, 11186. B. (Prestown); Meehan, 7460 M. (Urlingford); Metcalfe, 8365 Cpl. L. (West Hartlepool); Mooney, 9678 C. (Inchicore); Moore, 8059 L.-Cpl. T. (Clonroche); Moran, 7902 L.-Cpl. D. (Kilkenny); Morgan, 7153 Sergt. J. (Tipperary); Morrissey, 6267 T. (Portlaw); Murphy, 9919 L.-Cpl. J. (Nenagh); Murphy, 4950 W. (Ennistymon); Mutchinson, 8570 L.-Cpl. C. (Derby).

Oates, 8373 S. (Reading); O'Brien, 10053 F. (Capua, Co Limerick); O'Brien, 10283 J. (Shinrone); O'Laghan, 8718 J. (Priestown); O'Carroll, 4826 M. (Bruree); O'Neill, 6985 L.-Cpl. W. (Portlaw); O'Shaughnessy, 8270 P. (Fethilli); O'Sullivan, 4545 D. (Cork).

Parnell, 8349 J. (Inch, Co. Wexford); Passan, 7679 J. (Waterford); Peacock, 8519 L.-Sergt. S. (Derby); Penders, 4786 M. (Nenagh); Poole, 7167 Sergt. J. (Mullingar); Power, 8454 P. (Waterford); Power, 7673 P. (Waterford); Power, 6550 J. (Waterford); Price, 4632 T. (Carrick-on-Suir); Reynolds, 8866 J. (Thurles); Rocha, 8673 J. (Enniscorthy); Rouse, 6106 F. (Waterford); Russell, 4413 W. (Nenagh); Ryan, 9270 Cpl. J. (Ennis); Ryan, 9888 E. (Banshaw).

Sawyer, 11214 T. (Chiswick, W.); Selwood, 1775 Sergt. J. (Bristol); Shackleton, 10222 Cpl. T. (Newton Moor, Hyde); Sheehan, 4378 Sergt. W. (New Ross); Sinnott, 9205 L.-Cpl. W. (Wexford); Smith, 9130 Co. Sergt.-Major W. (Manchester); Smitherm, 3545 W. (Kilkenny); Stewart, 10220 L.-Cpl. A. (Ashton-under-Lyne); Sutton, 8437 J. (Taunton); Sivers, 11207 Cpl. J. (Edinburgh).

Tebay, 7553 W. (Waterford); Terry, 4661 L.-Cpl. H. (Limerick Derry); Thompson, 7496 J. (Waterford); Treacy, 5508 T. (Carrick-on-Suir); Tuck, 8408 J. (Cradley, near Malvern); Tynan, 4789 M. (Killenaule).

Walsh, 7559 J. (Waterford); Walsh, 9604 J. (Kilmganny); Walsh, 11056 J. (Glenmore); Walsh, 3285 R. (Tipperary); Walsh, 5535 Sergt. T. (Waterford); Walsh, 8346 T. (Waterford); Walsh, 1055 G. (Bristol); Whiston, 11330 L.-Cpl. D. (Ashtown); Whitney, 7533 Cpl. P. (Paisley); Whitty, 6561 Sergt. J. (Waterford); Wrack, 7083 J. (Waterford); Wright, 7863 J. (Castlecomer); Wright, 9390 Cpl. P. (Waterford).

SHERWOOD FORESTERS REGIMENT.

McCleery, 20229 W. (Belfast).

SOUTH WALES BORDERERS.

Buckley, 9500 J. (Cork).
Charlton, 15111 A. T. (Crumlin).

KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS.

Farr, 11761 Sgt. (Hawick).

CAMERONIANS.

O'Reilly, 9944 L.-Cpl. R. (Aghadowey).
Cassidy, 12659 M. (Dublin).

ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS.

Atkinson, 23507 M. (Gateshead).
Cassidy, 12659 M. (Dublin); Cassidy, 23555 T. (Liverpool); Condy, 26102 J. (Belfast).
Galbraith, 8400 W. (Belfast); Galbraith, 8899 W. (Belfast); Gillen, 1 L.-Cpl. J. (Lanarkshire); Gilvarry, 22572 Cpl. J. (Kinlough); Grandle, 5977 Co. Q.M.S. T. A. (Bessbrook).
Hall, 9363 J. (Londonderry); Henderson, 20285 S. (Glasgow); Holdroft, 12616 J. (Durham).
Kelly, 21367 J. (Westport); Kerrigan, 27795 D. (Castlederg).
Lyons, 12291 C. (Dublin); M'Lean, 22720 T. (Greenock); M'Cormack, 10917 A. (Coleraine); M'Creery, 24277 H. (Celbridge); M'Dowell, 3695 (Mount Collyer); M'Kinley, 9554 J. (Dublin); M'Kinley, 10319 J. (Sion Mills); M'Sorley, 22786 J. (Castlederg); Mackay, 23563 N. (Newcastle-on-Tyne); Meehan, 8621 J. (Dunmanway); Mitchell, 25102 J. (Newcastle-on-Tyne).
O'Neill, 15001 J. (Pintoe).
Patten, 2502 W. (Baileyfry); Pearson, 5731 G. (Down); Potter, 22844 G. (Greenock).
Robson, 22413 R. (Gateshead-on-Tyne).
Sheehan, 4612 D. (Londonderry); Stephens, 12472 T. (Sligo); Sweeney, 24352 M. (Londonderry).
Thompson, 8768 R. (Belfast).
Walkden, 19283 J. (Farnworth); Walker, 4518 T. (Londonderry); Wall, 9621 J. (Dungarvan); Willis, 22456 L.-Cpl. W. (Liverpool); Wilson, 20340 P. (Coatbridge).

LANCASHIRE REGT.

Gleeson, 16999 P. (Limerick).
O'Brien, 15535 F. (Limerick).

WELSH REGIMENT.

Burns, 40712 J. (Dublin).

ROYAL WEST KENT REGIMENT.

Norman, 3 Sergt. J. (Dunmore, Co Galway).

MIDDLESEX REGIMENT.

Hughes, 6889 Co. Sgt.-Major J. (Londonderry).

NORTH STAFFORDS REGIMENT.

Ayre, 4381 D. (Rathymean).
Black, 3538 A. (Belfast); Burns, 3532 R. H. (Belfast).
Halliday, 3862 J. (Belfast); Hector, 3916 R. (Belfast).
Jackson, 3793 R. G. (Belfast).
Magee, 4096 D. (Belfast); M'Laughlin, 3969 T. (Belfast).
Nelson, 3522 B. J. (Belfast); Smyth, 3764 D. (Belfast).
Warnock, 3666 H. (Belfast).

ROYAL IRISH RIFLES.

Adams, 10830 R. (Belfast).
Barnes, 8400 J. (Belfast).
Campbell, 8740 J. (Dublin); Cooey, 7606 H. (Belfast); Coulter, 9188 R. (Dromore); Cranston, 6979 W. (Belfast).
Granville, 2873 B. (Torquay).
Harrison, 8012 A. E. (Belfast); Holt, 2880 H. (Pendleton).
Jackson, 5315 R. (Belfast enlt.).
Kavanagh, 9 L.-Cpl. J. (Londonderry).
Lavery, 8274 H. (Banbridge); Lavery, 4008 H. (Belfast); Loughlin, 7540 Bugler D. (Belfast).
M'Gregor, 19104 T. (Ballymena); M'Guigan, 11430 L.-Cpl. E. (Belfast).
Quinlly, 14468 J. (Dublin).
Rice, 3603 J. (Belfast).
Weir, 7320 J. (Belfast); Williamson, 575 S. (Clandeboye); Wright, 10648 G. (Belfast); Wye, 5173 W. (Woking).

ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS.

De Carteret, 21811 J. (Guernsey).
Millington, 25914 S. (Bingham).

CONNAUGHT RANGERS.

Cush, 3395 L.-Sgt. J. (Belfast).
Hynes, 1444 L.-Sgt. J. (Aughrim).
Irving, 6166 J. (Carlow).
Kelly, 8021 M. (Inverkeithing); Murray, 9428 J. (Ballina).

LEINSTER REGIMENT.

M'Dermott, 12265 G. (Swan).

ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS.

Ahern, 3672 Act. Sgt. P. (Cork); Allen, 3675 S. (Cork).
Bartlehaie, 2355 P. (Listowel); Bennett, 2063 Sgt. W. (Hammersmith, W.); Brandon, 98 T. (Listowel); Bray, 6307 J. (Carrigaline); Brown, 4936 A. (Belfast); Brien, 6846 L. (Bandon); Burke, 9732 M. (Cork); Burke, 5642 J. (Cork).
Callinan, 6127 Cpl. J. (Limerick); Carroll, 1864 R. (Kilmallock); Carroll, 1864 R. (Kilmallock); Clancy, 4270 M. (Gorey); Coffey, 10148 D. (Timoleague); Colgan, 10496 W. (Tullamore); Coll, 10276 P. (Limerick); Comerford, 607 P. (Tralee); Connors, 9 L.-Cpl. (Limerick); Connelly, 4999 P. (Limerick); Connors, 4587 T. (Waterford); Considine, 6493 T. (Limerick); Conway, 6771 P. (Ennis); Coveney, 7167 D. (Cork); Cremmins, 4548 E. (Ennis enlt.); Crone, 3432 T. (Cork); Crowe, 1817 Sgt. P. (Gorseful); Crowley, 10370 M. (Drumclough); Curran, 4378 L.-Cpl. J. (Buttevant).
Dalton, 5704 L.-Cpl. D. W. (Hornsey, N.); Daly, 9369 L.-Cpl. J. (Limerick); Daly, 10403 D. (Castlelake); Dane, 723 Act. Co. Sgt.-Major J. (Midleton); Deasy, 7 L.-Cpl. T. (Cwmtillery); Deles, 1346 P. (Schull); Dillon, 8245 (Aldershot); Dineen, 7833 F. (Alfreton); Doyle, 9567 Cpl. J. (Rathfarnham); Dugnan, 9896 P. (Caddigh).
Farrar, 7858 P. (Leeds); Fenton, 5006 J. (Cork); Finley, 10264 P. (Dublin); Finn, 761 D. (Bristol); Fitzgerald, 4577 J. (Tralee); Fitzpatrick, 9701 L.-Cpl. (Leamside); Flaherty, 9 L.-Cpl. (Dunistymon); Franklin, 7461 Act. Cpl. P. (Cork).
Gardiner, 2511 Sgt. A. (Cheltenham); Graham, 3056 E. (Croy); Grimn, 5469 W. (Limerick).
Harrigan, 9389 J. (Limerick); Healy, 8505 Sgt. T. (Cork); Healy, 429 J. (Limerick); Hennessy, 9995 J. (Douglas, Cork); Hennessy, 1849 P. (Templemore); Horigan, 10218 T. (Cork); Hughes, 5586 Sgt. J. (Mitchelstown); Hurley, 4554 L.-Cpl. T. (Cork).
Jackson, 3315 J. (Preston).
Keane, 8830 Act. Sgt. T. (Kilrush); Kelleher, 6554 J. (Kilrush); Kelleher, 4618 L.-Cpl. T. (Kilrush); Kemp, 4985 T. (Lismore); Kennelly, 3804 P. (Ballybunion); Kirby, 6965 J. (Shallanders).
Lannon, 4815 T. P. (Cardiff); Lawlor, 6769 J. (Cork); Lee, 5665 H. (Limerick); Long, 5445 J. (Cork); Lucitt, 6260 M. (Tralee).
M'Auliffe, 6906 C. (Cork); M'Carthy, 4316 M. (Kilmallock); M'Knight, 5622 L.-Cpl. S. (Kilrush); M'Nee, 6991 W. (Limerick); Madden, 10334 Cpl. R. (Ballymacan); Maher, 4871 L.-Cpl. J. (Templemore); Mahony, 10100 T. (Cork); More, 4882 T. (Cahermore); Mulcahy, 6813 J. (Cork); Mulcahy, 6305 J. (Cork); Mullins, 1039 Sgt. W. (Tylerstown); Murphy, 4763 D. (Motherwell); Murphy, 251 Sgt. M. (Templemore enlt.); Murphy, 95 W. (Clonakilty); Murphy, 4432 F. (Tralee).
Nevin, 6756 L.-Cpl. M. (Kilkee).
O'Callaghan, 5206 C. (Cork); O'Connell (Macroom); O'Carroll, 3800 L.-Cpl. C. (Dartmouth); O'Carroll, 11997 J. (Listowel); O'Connor, 6760 F. (Tramore); O'Neill, 6571 D. (Tipperary); O'Shaughnessy, 6379 C. (Limerick); O'Sullivan, 3805 M. (Tralee); O'Sullivan, 488 W. (Kimalloch).
Palmer, 5590 Cpl. F. (Doncaster); Picken, 8487 L.-Cpl. W. (London); Pierce, 10558 J. (Ballyduff).
Quill, 8338 M. (Cork).
Rearden, 6280 W. (Bandon); Rourke, 6653 L. (Fermoy); Ruff, 5641 F. (St. Heliers, Jersey).
Savage, 9033 J. (Ashton-under-Lyne); Sexton, 5803 M. (Newcastle West); Shannon, 6211 S. (Kilrush); Sharry, 863 J. (Berrin); Shaw, 2428 C. (Dublin); Shea, 5800 C. (Carrickmacross); Sheehan, 7307 W. (Cork); Sheehy, 4768 L.-Cpl. P. (Tralee); Simmons, 5605 (Grantham); Slattery, 8946 J. (Limerick); Smith, 7434 A. (Aldershot); Stacey, 1649 F. G. (Cardiff); Stapleton, 4374 J. (Kilkee); Sullivan, 8158 C. (Rotherham); Sullivan, 847 C. (Waterville).
Tyne, 1464 G. (Acton, W.); Tobin, 10306 R. (Cork).
Wallace, 2455 T. (Castleford); Walsh, 8569 M. (Pallaskenry); Walsh, 4801 T. (Clin); Welshe, 5516 Sgt. (Ventrobe, Tenby); Wilson, 2 (Camberwell, S.E.); White, 4006 J. (Cork); Williams, 10347 W. (Treherbrt); Woods, 6356 M. (Ennis).

ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS.

Brownlee, 27202 N. (Co. Down).
Campbell, 15473 Sgt. J. (Liverpool).
Dempsey, 2522 J. (Greenore); Dowling, 19243 P. (Dublin).
Gainane, 19343 T. (Dublin).
Hoey, 13699 Cpl. J. (Co. Louth).
Leahy, 23583 T. (Dungarvan).
M'Farland, 23276 C. (Dublin).
Weir, 19227 B. (Dublin); West, 17036 L.-Cpl. W. (Derby); White, 15446 T. (Dublin).

IRISH SERVICE CORPS.

Barry, M/2097544 Act. Lce.-Cpl. S. (Blarney).

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED KILLED, NOW REPORTED WOUNDED.

ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS.

Wilson, 5190 J. (Belfast).

ROYAL IRISH RIFLES.

Boyd, 8906 H. (Belfast).

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING. NOW REPORTED WOUNDED AND NOT MISSING.

ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS.

M'Kean, 23592 J. (Dunfermline).
Ward, 24120 J. (Donegall).

WOUNDED, SHOCK-SHELL.

ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT.

Fenlon, 8567 L.-Cpl. D. (Wexford).
M'Hugh, 4770 J. (Donegal); Maher, 2708 J. (Tramore).
Shepherd, 9068 L.-Cpl. F. (Chelsea, S.W.).

ROYAL IRISH RIFLES.

Hughes, 248 J. (Magherfelt).

ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS.

Butler, 4009 M. (Limerick).
Casey, 5956 P. (Laragh).
Loftus, 4964 W. (Milltown Malbay); Lynch, 3280 M. (Clarleville).
M'Carthy, 2382 M. (Clonakilty).
Halleran, 4724 J. (Ennis).
O'Mahoney, 3688 P. (Limerick).
Reidy, 4582 M. (Sixmilebridge).

ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS.

Kennedy, 8317 M. (Dublin).

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING.

ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS.

M'Cann, 6135 F. (Portadown).

MISSING.

ROYAL FUSILIERS.

Leahy, 18230 J. (Cork).

ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT.

Bailey, 7122 E. (Derby); Bowe, 7480 L.-Cpl. B. (Templemore); Brown, 6111 J. (Waterford).
Carey, 7353 L.-Cpl. B. (Yorkshire); Coonan, 6406 E. (Choughjordan); Connolly, 10635 P. (Clonmel); Conway, 9729 J. (Kilcullen).
Delaney, 8726 J. (Carrickmacross); Donohue, 11243 J. (Carlow); Doyle, 8478 P. (Limerick); Dunstan, 649 F. (Weston-super-Mare).
Perry, 11069 M. (Portadown); Fitzpatrick, 1163 T. (Kilkenny); Foley, 11271 W. (Cahir); Frisby, 691 L. (Darwen).
Hamilton, 7620 R. (Waterford); Hogan, 8698 W. (Dublin).
Kinsella, 4866 J. (New Ross).
Lawlor, 7546 R. (Waterford); Lubinsky, 8456 M. (Bethnal Green, E.); Lynch, 8478 P. (Limerick); Lynch, 1733 T. (Ennis).
M'Carthy, 7485 P. (Fethard); M'Kimmon, 7068 P. (Tyrone); Mason, 5946 F. (Cloghleen); Murphy, 4763 T. (Cork).
Toole, 3930 R. (Enniscorthy).
Walsh, 6105 J. (Rosecres).

SOUTH WALES BORDERERS.

Dalton, 25132 E. (Kingstown).
Haines, 13465 Cpl. J. (Crumlin).
Price, 10578 W. J. (Ballymena).

ROYAL IRISH RIFLES.

Houston, 6173 J. (Monaghan).

Lieutenant O'Neill.—The announcement that Lieutenant O'Neill, Royal Munster Fusiliers, was killed in action on 26th will be be read with much regret in Dublin, where he was very popular. The sympathy of the public will go out to his relatives, including his brother, Mr. C. P. O'Neill, J.P., solicitor, Chairman Pembroke Council, with whom he was associated in the legal profession for so many years. Lieutenant O'Neill received a commission in December last, and left for the front about six weeks ago.

Lieutenant Hudson Beaufort Hardman, Cameron Highlanders, killed in action on 18th August, was the eldest son of Meredith and Ella Hardman, of the China Inland Mission, Shanghai, and was aged 21.

Sergeant Richard Sealy Swan, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, whose death is announced in hospital, on August 15th, from illness contracted on active service, was the second son of the late T. E. and Mrs. Emily F. Swan, of Dublin. He was formerly employed in the Secretary's Office of the Bank of Ireland, College Green, Dublin.

Corporal C. Lewis, R.I.R., killed in action on the 18th inst., was the only

Great Benefit

"MY wife has been almost an invalid for years, weak, run-down, and depressed . . . A course of Hall's Wine has made her quite a different woman."
(Letter on file)

Wherever and for whatever reason strength has been lost, the power of Hall's Wine to restore it is *unfailing*.

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Hall's Wine would help *You!*

Hall's Wine

The Supreme Restorative

GUARANTEE — Buy a bottle to-day. If, after taking half of it, you feel no real benefit, return the half-empty bottle to us, and we will return your outlay in full.

Large size, 5s. Of all Wine Merchants, Licensed Grocers and Chemists, etc.

STEPHEN SMITH & Co. LTD., BOW, LONDON.

FINANCIAL NEWS

DUBLIN STOCK EXCHANGE.

FUNDS GOOD ON WAR NEWS. DUBLIN DISTILLERS REACT BUT CLOSE WANTED. COATS AND DUNLOPS BETTER.

DUBLIN, TUESDAY EVENING.

The coming in of Rumania on our side at this particular stage must have a favourable effect on the length of the great war over and above the actual fighting material of men and guns thrown into the conflict, and *Acute finance*, judging by market quotations of public securities to-day, reflects this important improvement in the outlook. The strength of Government Funds this afternoon is therefore of interest. The Dublin Distillers' report and balance sheet issued this morning apparently disappointed the market, but we fancy holders who take the trouble to examine the facts and figures will find room for a good deal of comfort if only by way of contrast with any account ever issued by the company. The net profit for the year is £56,505, after paying all outgoings, including management and directors' fees and income tax. After providing for 12 months' Debenture interest, £12,895, and writing off £14,078 to debit of profit and loss; after crediting £11,745 casks and whiskey suspense accounts, the balance is disposed of by writing off £1,919 off premises, plant, etc., paying a year's dividend on the 6 p.c. Pref. shares, £14,850, a further dividend as per recent agreement on Pref. shares of 1s. 9d. per share, £4,331, and a dividend of 5 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, £1,443, leaving £6,967 to carry forward. These figures, the sums written off, and the fact that naturally nothing like the full advantage of the altered state of the whiskey market could be secured over the period under review, must go a long way to make up for any slight disappointment the market may feel over the present distribution earned on the Ord. capital, and divided on terms as per recent agreement between the Preference and Ordinary capital. Further, the stock of whiskey casks, etc., still total at cost £287,162, while the cash, etc., totals £72,925 outside of £98,329 invested in the company's own Debs., probably representing close to £40,000 stock, and £3,500 in the names of the trustees for the Pref. holders. Sundry creditors are no more than £6,776. The annual meeting ought to be not alone a very interesting, but a very harmonious one. The change in the fortunes of the shareholders within the year is best understood when we mention no dividend has been paid on the Pref. shares since 1901, and on the Ord. shares since 1896. If existing conditions continue, and they are largely consequent on the war, the Pref. and Ord. sholders will have much to be thankful for, while the efforts of the management to reduce the irredeemable 4½ p.c. Debs. to manageable proportions at reasonable prices will by purchase, strengthen support, and earn the encomiums of the shareholders. The Ord. shares slumped to-day 2s. 9d. to 12s., and the Pref. 4s. to 7½., after dealings at 70s. 6d., 70s. 9d. After hours there was a disposition shown to support prices. Guinness Ord. eased ¼ to 272, and John Jameson and Son Debs. ¼ to ¾. Market rumour has it that Jameson's Distillery at Bow is to be closed down.

THE AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

NEW YORK, TUESDAY.

Stocks opened heavy, and a heavy selling movement was precipitated by the threatening railway situation.

Trading slackened late, and the market closed heavy.

Government Bonds steady.

Railroad Bonds easy.

Money firm. Sterling exchange irregular. Silver commercial bars 6c. up.

CLOSING PRICES.

Stocks.	Closing Bid	Prices Asked
Amalgamated Copper	99	100
American Beet Sugar	103¾	104¼
American Can	63¾	64¼
American Car and Foundry	107½	108
American Cotton Oil	97½	98¼
American Ice Securities	39¾	40
American Locomotive	77¾	78¼
American Smelting and Refining	103¾	104
American Sugar Refining	117¾	118¼
American Tobacco	170	172
Anaconda Mining Co.	78¼	78¾
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe	100	100¼
Atlantic Coast Line	118½	119
Baltimore and Ohio	77¾	78
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	87¾	88
Canadian Pacific	167¾	168¼
Chesapeake and Ohio	53¾	54
Chic., Mil. and St. Paul	100	100¼
Chic., R. I. and Pacific	26¾	27
Chic., R. I. and Pac. pref.	41½	42
Colorado Fuel and Iron	39¾	40
Colorado Southern	27¾	28
Delaware and Hudson	157½	158
Denver and Rio Grande	12	12¼
Distillers' Securities	37	37½
Erie Railroad	29¾	30
Do. 1st Preferred	43¾	44
Do. 2nd Preferred	37	37½
General Electric	161½	162
Great Northern Pref.	123¾	124
Great Northern Ore Ctfs.	47¾	48
Illinois Central	109¾	110
Interborough-Metropolitan	14¾	15
Do. Preferred	43¾	44
International Harvester	107	107½
Kansas City Southern	23¾	24
Lehigh Valley	73¾	74
Louisville and Nashville	138¾	139
Mexican Petroleum	87¾	88
Minn., St. P. and S. Ste. M.	134	134½
Missouri Pacific	37¾	38
N. Y. Central and Hudson R.	104¾	105¼
Norfolk and Western	129¾	130
Do. 4 % Con. Bds.	87½	88
Northern Pacific	106¾	107
Ontario and Western	26¾	26¾
Pennsylvania Shares	53¾	54
Reading Shares	103¾	104
Do. 1st Preferred	43¾	44
Do. 2nd Preferred	39¾	40
Do. 4 % Mort.	87½	88
Southern Pacific	97¾	98
Southern Railway	21¾	22
Do. Preferred	57¾	58
Tennessee Copper	42¾	43
Texas Pacific	14¾	15
Union Pacific	142¾	143
Do. Preferred	83¾	84
Wabash	13¾	13¾
Do. Preferred	43¾	44
Western Union	73¾	74
Westinghouse Electric	137¾	137¾
U.S. Steel Common	98¾	99
Do. Preferred	117¾	118¼
Silver commercial bars	66½	66¾

* naked. † ex div.

The London parity prices are quoted at the current rate of exchange, but no obedience is taken of the exact rate of insurance.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
Call Money	2 to 2½ pct.	2 to 2½ pct.
Call Loans, from 60days at night	4·71 50	4·71 50
Cable Transfers	4·76 45	4·76 45
Ex. on Paris, sight	5·89¾	5·89¾
Ex. on Paris, 3 months	71¾	71
Cotton, Middling, Upland	11 75	11 75
Petroleum, Standard, White	11 25	11 25
Petroleum, Pipe Line Certs.	—	—
Petroleum, Spot, Gasoline	45¾	45½
Lard, Prime Western Steam	14 32½	14 32½
Tallow, Special, loose	8	8
Turpentine, Spot	5 27	5 27
Corn, Western No. 2 Mixed	1 65	1 65
Wheat, Spring No. 1, Northern	1 34½	1 35½
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1 30	1 30
Coffee, fair, No. 7	9¾	9¾
Flour, Spring Wheat, Patents	6 80 6 70	6 80 6 80
Iron No. 2 Northern Foundry	39 40	39 25 39 75
Iron, Standard Foundry	27 28	27 28
Copper, Electrolytic, nearby delivery	—	164
Freights, Grain, steamers to Liverpool, per bushel	—	164
Freights, Grain, steamers to London, per bushel	—	200
Freight, Cotton, to Liverpool	PHILADELPHIA.	
Petroleum, Standard White	8 85	8 85
	NEW ORLEANS.	
Cotton, Middling	11 38	11 38
	SAVANNAH	
Spirits of Turpentine	43¼	42¼

PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY.

WHEAT—Spot firm. CORN firm for spot.

COFFEE advanced on light offerings, but declined on general selling and realising, and closed easy. Sales, 5,000 bags.

COTTON advanced on bullish private crop advices, but declined on heavy realising, and advanced later on low temperatures in the South-West, and closed up 10 points up.

Closing very steady. Spot steady, 5 points higher. Middling uplands, 11·90 to 14 points down. Spot, 9,30; September, 9,30.

PETROLEUM—Refined quiet. TALLOW steady. HIDES firm. COPPER firm. SUGAR—Raw weak. FLOUR easy, 10 points lower. LARD—Easy; market steady and unaltered.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY.

WHEAT—opened easy, &c. to &c. down, and weakened further early owing to favourable weather in the North-West for threshing operations, fears of a railway strike, finger interior receipts, and a strong decline in Liverpool later on stronger cables; but the heavy market news, higher Liverpool cables, Winnipeg's bullish statement, less favourable reports from Canada, millers, Armour interests, and buyers, and a better cash demand, despite small seaboard clearances and lower Northwestern receipts news, the market closed steady at 3c. to 3½c. rise.

	Sept.	Dec.	May.
To-day	142⅜	147⅝	149⅝
Previous day	140⅝	144	146⅜

MOVEMENTS OF GRAIN (IN THOUSANDS).

	This Week.	Last Week.	This Season.	Last Season.
WHEAT.				
Receipts—Western Ports.	1541	1189	81420	51360
Receipts—Western Ports.	575	312	30967	27810

CORN commenced easy and &c. to &c. decline, and went lower and predicted increased receipts and commission house selling; upon a bullish crop report issued under the rally in wheat, bad weather for corn moving in Kansas, Brazilian's bullish statements, and buying by commission house interests, and, later, on buying by shorts. The market closed steady at 3c. to 3½c. rise.

	Sept.	Dec.	May.
To-day	85⅝	73⅝	76⅛
Previous day	84⅜	72⅝	75⅝

OATS firm, &c. to &c. up.

	Sept.	Dec.	May.
To-day	44⅛	47⅜	51⅞
Previous day	43⅝	47	51⅜

PROVISIONS opened firm in unison with hogs, and strengthened on light receipts and offerings, and strengthened on buying; bull professional support, and investment buying; and partially reacted afterwards under attempts to realise. The market closed steady, with last sales changed to 2½ up, pork 20 up to 25 down, and ribs on point up to unchanged.

LARD—

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	Jan.
To-day	13 92½	13 82½	13 57½	13 35
Previous day	13 87½	13 80	13 55	—

PORK—

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	Jan.
To-day	27 40	26 00	23 50	—
Previous day	27 20	25 97½	23 35	24 90

RIBS—

	Sept.	Oct.	Jan.
To-day	14 27½	13 80	12 80
Previous day	14 17½	13 80	12 75

JACOB Firm, 24 to 12½ points up. Receipts of hogs at 15 principal Western centres, 101,000, against 101,000 last year. To-morrow's receipts of hogs at Chicago are estimated at 27,000.

HOGS steady, closing light 10 to 15 points up, and heavy sorts unchanged.

	Shorts like Sides.		HOGS.	
	Ribs.	Bellies.	Light.	Heavy.
To-day	14 02½	14 30	10 80	11 20
Previous day	14 00	14 37½	10 50	11 15

Receipts—Western 72,000, last year 60,000; Chicago 12,000, last year 16,000.

Edward George Carter, 31, metal merchant, of 2 Montrose terrace, Seven Kings, was drowned whilst bathing at Westcliff yesterday afternoon.

BOY CLERKSHIPS.

Exam. announced for 3rd Oct.

Last exam., July, 1916. Successful from SKERRY'S COLLEGE, 76 Stephen's Green, Dublin—Messrs. J. M. Lee, A. V. Boyd, C. FitzPatrick, F. Delaney, and L. Bassett. 9 OF THE 9 SUCCESSES ADVERTISED FROM DUBLIN CLASSES. Specialised Postal Tuition for Provincial Students.—(Advt.)

LONDON STOCK MARKETS STABLE.

OPINIONS ON RUMANIAN STEP.

RISE IN CONSOLS.

(FROM OUR FINANCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, TUESDAY.

The Stock markets to-day had a fuller opportunity of showing their view of the entry of Rumania into the war on the side of the Allies, and, while there have been no great demonstrations of buoyancy, the session has been characterised by pronounced firmness, and dealings have shown a tendency to broaden. Throgmorton street is disposed to revert more confidently to its view of a few months ago that the end of hostilities will be achieved at or soon after the end of the year. Allied Bonds were strong in nearly all directions. Home gilt-edged issues were specially buoyant, but in this case the revival of new War Loan rumours had something to do with the advance. Consols rose ¼ to 59½. Indian Government issues showed to advantage, and closed with gains of ¼ in 5½ per cents and ¼ in 4½ per cents in sympathy with other gilt-edged issues. Irish Land Stock was easier at one time, but finished unchanged. Colonial issues remained slow.

Consols	59⅛	Bank of Ireland	209-10
French Loan	84⅝	India 3½ p.c.	70¾
Irish Land 2½ p.c.	57½	Do. 4½ p.c.	94¼
War Loan, '13,	86¼	Port of Lon. 5½	101-2
Do. 1915	96¼		

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Alberta 4½ 1943	86-8	Quebec 4½, 1954, Red.	89-90
Assets, Con.	100	Do. 4 1940-50	85-7
Brit. Col. 4½ 1921	93-91	Do. 4½ 1930-35	94-8
Canada 3½ 1930-50	87-9	Queensland 4 1940	86-8
Do. 4 1940-60	89-9	S. Africa 4 Con.	84-8
Do. 4½ 1929-35	94-8	Do. 4½ 1929-35	94-8
Cape 3½ 1909-49	84-6	S. Australia 4 1940-60	84-8
Do. 4 1940-60	89-91	Do. 5 1921-33	103-5
Natal 3¼	73-5	Victoria 4 1960-80	86-7
N.S.W. 4 1942-67	84-6	Do. 4½ 1920-35	95-7
Do. 4½ 1935-67	94-6	W. Austr'a 4, 42-52	83-5
Do. 5 1921-33	98-100		
N. Zeal'nd 4	87-9		

RISE IN ALLIED BONDS.

In the Foreign market Russian Fives were cheerful among Allied Bonds, rising to 80½. Rumanian Consols finished strongly at 77½. Italian Rentes changed hands at 68¾. There were no markings among Greek issues. Enemy Securities were neglected. Danish Fours were active around 92. Quite a good business was transacted among Japanese Securities, which scored some fresh advances of ½ to ¾. Chinese issues were steady. South Americans were mostly sluggish, but a fair day's trading in Brazilian Funding Fives left the quotation unaltered at 81. Peruvians were quiet and unaltered.

Argentine, 1886	96¼	Italian Rentes	67-9
do. 4 pc. Bds.	83-5	Jap. 4½ pc. 1st	89-90
do. 5pc. 1897	97½	Do. 4½ pc. 2nd	89-90
Brazil 4pc.	79-85¼	do. 4 pc. 1905	82-3
do. 4 pc. 1911	80-82	Mexican 5pc.	12½
do. 5 pc. 1913	90¼	Mex. 5 pc., '99	12-40
Chinese 4½ pc.	65	Peruvian Corp.	44-5
do. 4 pc. Gold	44-5	do. Pref.	75-80
do. 4½ pc.	52-3	do. Deb.	83¼
do. 5 pc. 1912	78-9	Portuguese 3pc.	19
Egyptian Un.	89¼	Russian 5pc.	71-2
German 3 p.c.	63	do. 5pc. 1906	90¼
Greek 5 pc.	57-9	Uruguay 4½ pc.	82¾
Hungarian 4	52	Uruguay 5pc.	94¼

HOME RAILS HARDER.

In the Home Railway market there was a certain amount of hesitancy, but, on the whole, quotations were harder than yesterday, though the Heavies showed hesitancy upon advancing. Southern Stocks were neglected. Undergrounds and Canadians fetched 10s. 4½d. Dunlops closed with a good tendency. Defd. rose 1s. 5d. to 2s. 9d., after being 2s. 6d. Ord. closed 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d., after repeated 15s. 9d. Dunlop Rubber Ord. rose 1s. 3d. to 46s. for a few shares. Johnston Bakery shares remain scarce. Textiles were little altered. Coats Ord. rose ¼, but Bradford Dyers and Calico Printers Ord. fell ¼d. each. Dublin Brick and Tile Pref. were scarce. H. Williams and Co. were firmer at 35s. x.d.

BANK OF IRELAND RATE, 6 PER CENT.
ALLOWANCE ON DEPOSITS, 2 PER CENT.

	Previous Price.	Business Done—Nominal Done—Closing Bid for Cash. 1 o'clock. Bid. Ask'd.
Government Funds, etc.		
2½ Consol. 1923	58⅞	59½ —
War Loan 4½ Stock	94⅜	95¼ —
4½ Exch. Bds. 1926	94	95¼ —
Local Loans	82	61 —
3 p.c. Inds. 1948		61½ —
Breweries and Distilleries.		
Dublin Distillers 6 % Pref.	75	70-6 70-9 71-
Dublin Distillers Ord.	27½	27½ N—
Guinness Ord.		— —
Jameson John and Son		— —
4 p.c. Deb.		81½ —
Telegraphs and Telephones.		
Marconi's Wireless Tel. Ord	164	63 —
Mercantile T & T Com. Pref.		53 —
Railways and Tramways.		
G.S. & West. Ord. Orig.	82	82 —
St. Sth. & West 4 % Guar.	100¼	84¼ —
St. Nor. 1, 11 & 3 Debs.	84½	84 —
Dublin United Ord.	8½	8¾ —
Miscellaneous.		
Brazil Tyre Ord.	12-6	12-9 12-6 —
Brazil Tyre Deferred	12-6	12-9 12-6 —
Dublin Brick Ord.	3-9	3-9 — —
Dunlop Rubber Ord.	45½	46 — —
Dunlop Rubber 5 % Pref.	98	98 — —
Dunlop Rubber 4½ % Pref.	84	84 — —
Dunlop Rubber 4½ % Deb.	84	84 — —
Dunlop Rubber 5 % Deb.	98	98 — —
Dunlop Rubber 6 % Deb.	98	98 — —
Dunlop Rubber 7 % Deb.	98	98 — —
Dunlop Rubber 8 % Deb.	98	98 — —
Dunlop Rubber 9 % Deb.	98	98 — —
Dunlop Rubber 10 % Deb.	98	98 — —
Dunlop Rubber 11 % Deb.	98	98 — —
Dunlop Rubber 12 % Deb.	98	98 — —
Dunlop Rubber 13 % Deb.	98	98 — —
Dunlop Rubber 14 % Deb.	98	98 — —
Dunlop Rubber 15 % Deb.	98	98 — —
Dunlop Rubber 16 % Deb.	98	98 — —
Dunlop Rubber 17 % Deb.	98	98 — —
Dunlop Rubber 18 % Deb.	98	98 — —
Dunlop Rubber 19 % Deb.	98	98 — —
Dunlop Rubber 20 % Deb.	98	98 — —
Dunlop Rubber 21 % Deb.	98	98 — —
Dunlop Rubber 22 % Deb.	98	98 — —
Dunlop Rubber 23 % Deb.	98	98 — —
Dunlop Rubber 24 % Deb.	98	98 — —
Dunlop Rubber 25 % Deb.	98	98 — —
Dunlop Rubber 26 % Deb.	98	98 — —
Dunlop Rubber 27 % Deb.	98	98 — —
Dunlop Rubber 28 % Deb.	98	98 — —
Dunlop Rubber 29 % Deb.	98	98 — —
Dunlop Rubber 30 % Deb.	98	98 — —
Dunlop Rubber 31 % Deb.	98	98 — —
Dunlop Rubber 32 % Deb.	98	98 — —
Dunlop Rubber 33 % Deb.	98	98 — —
Dunlop Rubber 34 % Deb.	98	98 — —
Dunlop Rubber 35 % Deb.	98	98 — —
Dunlop Rubber 36 % Deb.	98	98 — —
Dunlop Rubber 37 % Deb.	98	98 — —
Dunlop Rubber 38 % Deb.	98	98 — —
Dunlop Rubber 39 % Deb.	98	98 — —
Dunlop Rubber 40 % Deb.	98	98 — —
Dunlop Rubber 41 % Deb.	98	98 — —
Dunlop Rubber 42 % Deb.	98	98 — —
Dunlop Rubber 43 % Deb.	98	98 — —
Dunlop Rubber 44 % Deb.	98	98 — —
Dunlop Rubber 45 % Deb.	98	98 — —
Dunlop Rubber 46 % Deb.	98	98 — —
Dunlop Rubber 47 % Deb.	98	98 — —
Dunlop Rubber 48 % Deb.	98	98 — —
Dunlop Rubber 49 % Deb.	98	98 — —
Dunlop Rubber 50 % Deb.	98	98 — —

LONDON MINING MARKET STEADY.

Business among Mines was moderate, and the general tone of the market was steady. Russian Shares showed chiefly to advantage, in common with Russian securities generally, which were again stimulated by the latest Balkan developments. As regards Kaffirs, they possessed a good undertone, but recent specialities displayed a certain amount of irregularity. Diamond Shares were inclined on the up grade once more, while Rhodesians remained quiet and colourless. Westralians were a quiet and checkered appearance. There was not much business for test prices in the base metal group. The price of copper reacted 10/- per ton, but the price of tin was 5/- per ton better.

In the Kaffir section Finance Shares were steady, without much movement, but Transvaal Consolidated Lands rose to 18/9. In the Gold Share group Modderfontleins reacted to 17/-. City and Suburbans were 1/9 down. Kleinfonteins added 1/- and City Deeps were good. De Beers, in the Diamond group, rose ½, and Jagersfonteins were ¼ better. Premier Def. shed ¼. Rhodesian Bonds were unchanged among Rhodesians. Tanks rose to over 50/-. Lonelys were ¼ weaker. Westralians closed quietly dull. Hornets gave way 1/3. Ivanhoe was 1/3 lower. Tintos did not vary among Copper descriptions, but Capels receded ¼ to 4. Russian Shares kept strong. Russo-Asiatics were up to 6¾. Tanalykes were up to 8½, and there were many other advances of 6d. to 1/-.

The following are the principal price changes:—

Anaconda	18-3	Iriysh	2½
Bullinch	4/3	Ivanhoe	1/-
Burma Corp.	3½	Kalgurli	3/-
Casey Cobalt	4½	Kleinfontein	1/-
City Deeps	1/-	Lonely Reef	17/6
Con. Mines Selec.	20/-	Lake View	9/6
Con. Main R.	17/6	Malayan	5/-
Cape Copper	6/-	Meyer	5/-
Dagafontein	16/-	Robinson	2/-
De Beers	1¾	Russo Asiatic	6¾
Do. Pref.	1¼	Siamese	2½
Dolcoath	10/-	Spassky	2½
El Oro	1/-	Tanks Cons.	50/-
Do. Props.	60/9	Tanganyika	2½
E. Rand Est.	15/-	Trans. Gold	1½
Ferreira	6/-	Tronoh	1/-
Goldfields of S.A.	1½	Van Ryn	1½
Geduld	42/9	Welgedacht	1/-
Gt. Boulder Pty.	13/-	West Rand Con.	7/-
Horseshoe	1½	Zaaiplaats	1½

RUBBER SHARE MARKET FIRM.

RUBBER TRUST'S PROSPECTS.

Rubber Plantation Trust were weak, but finished 2s. 6d. above the worst. The market was disappointed with the dividend of 3 per cent. The report shows another 1 per cent. might have been paid but for the wiser course of conserving the reserves. Last year's deficit of £193,000 on investments has been converted into a surplus of £134,000, adding £327,000 brought forward at £121,000 and the item of £395,000 for premium account, we get a total of £650,000 surplus assets on the company's books against capital of £1,400,000, or near the shares a cutting up value of about 29/-. Heavy demands are likely for development of the company's properties, adding to any profitability keep down dividends, but will keep proportionately enhance future profits, so that this is a lock-up Rubber. Trust shares below their merits, even if the forthcoming year should bring no further appreciation of assets, a very probable contingency in view of the Trusts' large holdings in young producers.

Bah Lias were 2s. 3d. and 25/6, and Bandar Sumatra wanted at 38/-, also Batu Rata at 37/3; Bukit Rajah at 69/6 for 3rd Debs., and 7/3 bid for Glenshiel. Java Amal. wanted at 35/-, and Johore Rubber Lands rose to 29/6. Malaralam higher at 32/9. North Limmoos at 31/-. Sedenak steadier at 27/6. Sungei Kapar offered at 9/6. Sungei Tia at 71/3. Sungei Kapar offered at 9/6. Sungei Tia at 71/3. Sungei Way to the Borneo section. Bode changed hands at 2/2½, and Beaufords were active around 2/3. Eastern Rubber rose to 2/3. Kapayang around 20/5. Lok Kawi taken at 14/14. Membakut wanted at 19/9, and Manchester changed around 1/-. Sapong dealt in at 2/6. Tekong at 23/5.

Allagar	2/9	Merbau	2/3
Anglo Dutch	15/-	Mount Austin	2/6
Anglo-Java	6/7½	Nordanal	24/-
Bantardawa	18/-	North Lahis	27/6
Beaufort	2/3	Pataling	3/-
Bernam Pk.	39/4	Pegoh	50/7½
Bikam	8/-	Pelepah	9/-
Bukit Kajang	69/6	Port Dickson	3/0
B. Mertajam	4/11	R.E. Johore	44/-
Bukit Rajah	7/3	Rubber Trust	3/3
Chersonese	54/-	Sedenak	30/3
Cheviot	5/-	Segamat	35/4
Chota	2/-	Selborne	11/-
Consgrat	32/3	Sengat	2/9
Hayoop	20/3	Sialang	66/3
Highlands	5/6	Sungei Choh	25/6
Jugra	3/3	Sumatra Para	6/-
Java Para	53/-	Sungei Choh	3/9
Kamuning	5/10	Tainfoe	3/9
Kasintoe	24/10	Tandjong	78/9
Kenitzalla	21/9	Tandjong Mim.	25/-
Kepong	13/6	Tasik	2/9
Lanadron	43/11	Un. Serdang	11/9
Ledbury	56/3	Un. Selangor	26/1
Linsum	26/3	Un. Sumatra	7/1
Lon. Asiatic	7/2	Un. Teminang	3/3
Malayalam	3/3	Vallambrosa	17/3
Mapalgama	3/2		

OIL SHARES IMPROVE.

Oil Shares were disposed to be cheerful. Rumanian Consols were the best feature of the day. A net gain of 2 p.c. was shown in 1913 Bonds, and the Pref. rallied ¼. Spies gained 9d. Burmahs rose ⅛ to 4⅜. Lobitos rose 1/4d.

Burma Corp.	4/-	Rum. Consol.	77½
Lobitos	39/4	Schibaieff	7/10
Mex. Pref.	4/-	Spies	14/4
Mexican	36/6	U. Caspian	34/0
Premier Oil	3/7		
Royal Dutch	4/5		

BIRMINGHAM CYCLE SHARE MARKET MORE ACTIVE.

Market more active, and prices firm. Dennis up 3/6, Sunbeams 2/6, Calthorpes higher. Parent issues steady. Rudges and Sunbeams easier.

	£	s.	d.
Austin Pref.	17	6	
Belsize	24	4½	
Calthorpe	55	5	
Hurtwood	28	3	
Dennis	35	6	
Humbers	14	10	
Parent	18	6	
Premiers	1	1½	
Rolls Royce	48	0	
Stevens	44	0	
Rudges	26	5	

INSURANCE SHARES.

SALES IN LONDON—

Alliance	63/3	63/6	
British Law Fire	15/-	15/-	
City Equitable Fire	28/-	28½	
Commercial Union	5	5	
Guardian	36½	36¾	
Marine	5	5	
Reynolds' Marine	77	77	
North British and Mercantile 4 p.c. Pref.			

DIVIDENDS, REPORTS, AND MEETINGS.

DUBLIN DISTILLERS COMPANY, LTD.—The report of the directors for the year ended 30th June, 1916, presented at the Molesworth Hall Wednesday, 6th September, at 12 o'clock, states that, after payment of all charges, including maintenance of properties or buildings, machinery, etc., income tax and expenses of management, and providing for the usual careful debits, the net profit for the year to 30th June, 1916, amounted to £56,505 14/6. The following payments and provisions have been made—Six months' interest on the Debenture Stock to 31st March, 1916, £11,910 16/9); one month, 1916, £984 7/5); debenture interest for the year, £23,821 14/2); balance from last accounts, £25,823 4/8); £11,745 casks and whiskey suspense accounts; making a total of £214,078 3/10, leaving a balance of £29,332 4/5 which the directors recommend should be applied as follows—Write off premises, plant, etc., £1,919 15/9); 6 per cent. dividend on Preference Shares for the year ended 30th June, 1916, £14,850; further dividend on Preference Shares at the rate of 1/9 per share, less income tax, £4,331 5/-; dividend on Ordinary Shares at the rate of 6d. per share, less income tax, £1,443 15/-; carry to next account, £6,967 8/9. One of the directors, Mr. Michael Governey, retires by rotation, and, being eligible, offers himself for re-election. The company's auditors, Sir Robert Gardner and Mr. David Tolford, retire, and are eligible for re-election. The warrants for the dividends on the Preference and Ordinary Shares will be posted on the 30th September, 1916.

FISHGUARD AND ROSSLARE RAILWAYS.—3½ per cent. per annum on Debenture and New Guaranteed Pref. Stock.

CORK GAS CONSUMERS.—5 per cent. per annum.

GOOLE TILLAGE.—10 per cent.

DARNSLEY BREWERY.—Final of 5 per cent., making a total of 10 per cent.

TJIWANGIE TEA ESTATES.—6 per cent., less tax.

MERGUI CROWN RUBBER.—Final of 10 per cent., less tax, making 20 per cent. for the year.

BRITISH TROT.—3 per cent., less tax—at 5/- in the £.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

Increases for week ended July 15.

Bengal and North-Western	Rs.35,913
Rohilkund and Kumaon	Rs.1,000
Lucknow Bareilly State	Rs.19

Last week. Aggregate.

	£	Wks.	£	£
Belfast & Co. Down	4,588	+ 979	127,398	+ 2,433
Blos. & Poulaphouca	28	+ 1	7	—
Cork, Bandon, & S.C.	2,142	+ 34	51,229	+ 727
Cork and Macroom	443	+ 24	14,451	+ 318
Cork and Muskerry	230	+ 20	—	—
Dub. & Blessn. S.	2,000	+ 29	1,296	— 90
Dublin & Lucan Ele.	205	+ 23	1,598	+ 180
Dublin & S.S. Rail.	1,040	+ 1,006	193,411	+ 6,458
Great Northern	7,073	+ 827	202,854	+ 3,846
Great Southern	1,059	+ 145	8,196	+ 1,054
Kilk. & Ath. Deb.	1,000	+ 1,000	34,000	+ 34,000
Rolls-Royce	2,500	+ 2,500	69,428	+ 21,428
Waterford & Limk.	1,500	+ 1,500	1,091,982	+ 36,822
Midland Gt. West.	14,849	+ 7,127	1,091,982	+ 36,822
Sligo, Leit. & N. Con.	625	+ 33	16,798	— 284

+ Increase — Decrease.

LLOYD'S MAIL NEWS.

BUENOS AYRES, Mon.—Pardo, from London, arr. FREMANTLE, Fri.—Moultas, Sydney for London, arr. GRAVESEND, Mon.—Mongolia, from Sydney for Middlesbrough.

HONG KONG, Sat.—Kitano Maru, from London for Japan, sld.

LIVERPOOL, Tues.—Philadelphia, for New York, left. MONTE VIDEO, Sun.—Rhakotis, for London, left. Buenos Ayres, arrived.

Nantes, Mon.—Rochambeau, from Bordeaux, arr; for York.

PORT NATAL, Sat.—Hilary, for Japan, left.

PORT SAID, Sat.—Mars, from Singapore, arrived.

SINGAPORE, Mon.—Namur, for Yokohama, left.

SUEZ, Sat.—Barracouta, for Bombay, left.

SUEZ, Mon.—Empress, from Liverpool, arr.

YOKOHAMA, Fri.—Awa Maru, from Manila for Hong Kong, arrived.

BERMALINE BREAD.

Sold only by Bermaline KENNEDY and Agents throughout Ireland by the Principal Bakers in every district.—(Advt.)

DUBLIN AND BLESSINGTON STEAM TRAM COMPANY.

HALF-YEAR'S REPORT.

The half-yearly general meeting of shareholders of the Dublin and Blessington Steam Tramway Company was held yesterday at Terenure, Mr. Thomas H. Richardson, Chairman, presiding. Directors present were—Messrs. T. B. Jobson, Maurice P. Flood, J.P., P. G. Holloway.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said—The gross receipts amount to £3,065 15s. 9d., a decrease of £357 11s. 3d. This decrease occurs under the headings of both passengers and goods, the reason of the former being the entire suspension of tourist traffic in this country, and the reason of the lat

AUCTIONS.

WE SALE TUESDAY NEXT, 5TH SEPTEMBER
FEE-SIMPLE LANDS, COUNTY DUBLIN.
6 ACRES 1 ROOD AND 2 PERCHES, STATUTE MEASURE,
OF PRIME LAND, KNOWN AS
SILVERPARK, situated STILLORGAN, CO. DUBLIN.
Bounded by the Railway on one side and by the Leopardstown Road on another side.
THE LANDS are at present in grass, have a beautifully even surface, and are of prime quality. They are eminently suitable for building purposes, and are situated within a few minutes' walk of Stillorgan Railway Station and adjoining Leopardstown Racecourse. THEY ARE SOLD IN FEE-SIMPLE, AND POSSESSION WILL BE GIVEN TO PURCHASER. These Lands, from their situation and quality and from their development possibilities, are an investment of a highly attractive character. Landed Estates Court Title.
Messrs. MAXWELL, WELDON, and CO., Solicitors, North Great George's street.
JAMES H. NORTH & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 110 GRAFTON ST.

JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, ETC.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING,
IN THE DIVISIONAL AUCTION ROOMS,
At 7.30 sharp, SALE BY AUCTION from
KELLY'S
GREAT CENTRAL MONEY OFFICE,
48 FLEET STREET.
Comprising—Gold and Silver Watches, Diamond and other Rings, Set Jewellery, Silver Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Purses, Plated Ware, including Tea and Coffee Sets, Hot Water Jugs, Toast Racks, Entree Dishes, Salvers, etc., etc. Sale at 7.30.
THOMAS GARLAND,
Auctioneer and Valuer,
8 MERCHANT'S QUAY.

VALUABLE
LICENSED PREMISES
AND
GROCERY BUSINESS,
TOGETHER WITH FLOUR, MEAL, VEGETABLE AND FISH AGENCIES,
IN THE PROSPEROUS TOWN OF TRALEE,
TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
At the
KERRY AUCTION MART,
Denny street, Tralee,
On FRIDAY, the 1st SEPTEMBER, 1916,
At One o'clock sharp.
SUBSCRIBER has been instructed to SELL BY AUCTION, at the Kerry Auction Mart, Edward street, Tralee, on FRIDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1916, the Licensed and Interest in the Business Premises known as
D. BARRETT'S,
20 BRIDGE STREET, TRALEE.
The Premises are held under a lease for 61 years from the 29th of SEPTEMBER, 1897, at the yearly adjusted rent of £128 5s. 0d. and £10 per year for the use of Gateway, making a total rent of £138 5s. 0d.
These Premises are situated in Bridge street, the best and most central business part of Tralee, are in good repair, extensive, comprising a depth of about 50 yards to the Tan and Cover, Malting, advertising which there is an unlimited demand, and is known as one of the most successful businesses now in the trade in Kerry. It is a large wholesale and retail trade, long and successfully carried on there by the late Mr. Denis Barrett, of late expressing the business to the sons of the oldest established concerns of its kind in Tralee.
The Stock and Fixtures, at a valuation, may be had at a valuation at the option of the purchaser.
For further particulars apply to
FREDERICK HALL and SON, Solicitors,
59 South Mall, Cork;
or
R. D. MURPHY,
Auctioneer,
TRALEE AND KILLARNEY.

TINAHELY, CO. WICKLOW.
ANNUAL SHEEP SALE,
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 27th and 28th SEPTEMBER
1,556 SHEEP.
555 PASTURE, WICKLOW CHEVIOT, and CROSS-BRED LAMBS—Oxford, Shrop, Border, 856 CROSS-BRED LAMBS—Oxford, Shrop, Border, 40 DRAFT EWES.
105 WETHERS and RAMS.
Sale commences at 11 o'clock.
EDWIN HAMMOND,
Auctioneer,
CARNEW.

SHIPPING.
TEDCASTLE LINE.
DUBLIN TO LIVERPOOL.
WEDNESDAY....30th AUG....4 p.m.
THURSDAY.....31st AUG....4 p.m.
Fares—
Cabin.....8/ Single 12/ Return
Steerage.....3/6 Single 5/6 Return
Carrying Passengers, Luggage, Goods, Live Stock, on conditions stated in the Company's Sailing Bills.
For further particulars apply to
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Through rates to all districts in Canada, United States, Japan, Manila, China, New Zealand, Australia, and Round the World.
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NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
Cheap through Fares from all points in British Isles, via Canada and Canadian Australasian Mail Service.
MAKURA, from Vancouver, Sept. 27. Calling at NIAGARA, from Vancouver, Oct. 25 (Honolulu).
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OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.
MANAGERS AND AGENTS.
CANADIAN PACIFIC LINES.
LIVERPOOL to MONTREAL (Canadian Service).
Missanabie, Fri., Sept. 15 Metagama, Fri., Sept. 29
TO JAPAN—MANILA—CHINA.
(from Vancouver).
Montcalm.....Sept. 30
Empress of Russia.....Oct. 5
ALLAN LINES.
LIVERPOOL QUEBEC and MONTREAL
Grampian, Fri., Sept. 8 Corsician, Fri., Sept. 8
LONDON TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.
Ionea, Thurs., Sept. 7 Hesperian, Thurs., Sept. 21
LONDON TO MONTREAL (Cargo only).
Mount Temple.....Tues., Sept. 5
Mount Royal.....Tues., Sept. 19
Glasgow and Havre on application.
CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd.,
Canadian Pacific Building, Liverpool.
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, 41 Victoria st., Belfast.
ALLAN BROS. & CO. (U.K.), Ltd. Traffic Agents, 60 Foyle st., Londonderry, or
A. W. ALLAN, 109 Hope street; Thos. Cook and Son, 118 Grafton street.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
AUTUMN SERVICE OF
FAST PASSENGER STEAMERS FROM
LIVERPOOL TO
EGYPT AND INDIA.
All Sailings are liable to cancellation or deviation without notice owing to the war.

Steamers.	Tons.	Date.	Destination
City of Poona	7,474	Sept. 2	Colombo & Calcutta
City of Benares	7,494	Sept. 16	Colombo & Calcutta
City of Lahore	6,943	Sept. 22	Bombay & Karachi
City of Nagpur	8,331	Sept. 30	Colombo & Calcutta
City of Agra	8,347	Sept. 30	Colombo & Calcutta
City of York	7,534	Oct. 10	Bombay & Karachi
City of Marseilles	8,347	Oct. 24	Colombo & Calcutta
City of Karachi	8,573	Oct. 28	Colombo & Calcutta
City of Birmingham	7,493	Nov. 10	Bombay & Karachi

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Apply to—Hall Line, Ltd., 9 Fenchurch avenue, E.C.; Ellerman, Ltd., 36 Gracechurch street, E.C.; London; Hall Line, Ltd., or Ellerman's City Line Agency, 22 Water street, Liverpool; or to Cross, Smith and Stevens, Glasgow.

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TO CITY OF SPARTA.....Sept. 15
SOUTH AFRICA Highclass Cuisine, First-class only. Next Sept. £25; Last London, £25; Natal, £27
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Apply 5 and 6 Billiter avenue, London, E.C. Subject to cancellation or alteration without notice.

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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
TO NEW YORK DIRECT.
FAST ROUTE TO BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, ONTARIO, MANITOBA, NORTH-WEST TERRITORY, ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN.
PASSENGER EXPRESS SERVICE.
TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. All with Wireless Telegraphy.
GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.
*Tuscania, Wed., Sept. 27 *Cameronia, Fri., Oct. 13
California, Fri., Sept. 15 California ...Fri., Oct. 20
*Cameronia, Fri., Sept. 29
*Via Londonderry following day.
Moderate 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Fares.
LIVERPOOL TO EGYPT AND INDIA.
Large New Steamers.
Apply, in Dublin, to T. Cook and Son, 118 Grafton street; W. Hewett, 9 D'Olier street.
ANCHOR LINE (HENDERSON BROTHERS), LIMITED.
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R.M.S.P. TO SOUTH AMERICA
Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Spain, Portugal, and Atlantic Ports.
Tonnage (9,675 tons), Aug. 31. Para (11,485 tons), Sept. 14. Desa (11,483 tons), Sept. 15.
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WEST INDIES, &c., DIRECT.
QUILLOTA (3,692 tons) (from London), Sept. 15.
For RATES and PASSAGE apply to the ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY, THE PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, 18 Moorgate Street, London, E.C., or at Liverpool.

ALLAN ROYAL MAIL LINE TO CANADA.
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Services from Liverpool, London, Glasgow, and Londonderry.
ALLAN'S, 19 James's st., Liverpool; 14 Cockspur st., London; 60 Foyle st., Londonderry, etc.

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THE BEST WEEK-END PAPER FOR DUBLIN People is the WEEKLY IRISH TIMES, Last Edition on Sale every Saturday morning.

AUCTIONS.

SALE THIS DAY,
In DUBLIN CATTLE MARKET,
Commencing at 11.30 o'clock sharp.
4,000 EWES, WETHERS AND LAMBS.
GANLY, SONS & CO.

STORE CATTLE AUCTION
TO-MORROW (THURSDAY),
At 11 O'CLOCK SHARP.
Consignments include some Choice ABERDEEN ANGUS and HEREFORD CROSS-BREDS.
GANLY, SONS & CO.

MARYVILLE, RAHENY.
200 FIELD COCKS of PRIME UPLAND MEADOW HAY will be SOLD BY AUCTION, on the Lands at MARYVILLE (for Mr. Scott), on FRIDAY NEXT, 1st SEPTEMBER, at 1.30 o'clock.
GANLY, SONS & CO.

AUTUMN SHEEP SALES.
OUR NEXT AUCTION of BROOD EWES, WETHERS, and LAMBS will be held on WEDNESDAY, 6th SEPTEMBER.
Early entries respectfully requested.
GANLY, SONS & CO.,
Auctioneers and Live Stock Salesmen,
USHER'S QUAY, DUBLIN.

STORE CATTLE SALES
EVERY THURSDAY. ENTRIES SOLICITED.
R. & J. WILKINSON,
40 and 41 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN.

EWE & RAM SALE,
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th.
ENTRIES CLOSE SEPTEMBER 1st.
R. & J. WILKINSON,
40 and 41 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN.

SALES BY TENDER.

LADIES', CHILDREN'S, AND GENT'S OUTFITTING STOCK FOR SALE BY TENDER.
We have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Sparrow and Co., late of 16 South Great George's street, Dublin, who are retiring from business, to offer for Sale by Tender in one or more lots the entire Stock in Trade of the business carried on by them at the above address, removed for convenience of sale to 5 William street, Dublin.
The Stock, which has been listed at cost prices, consists of the following:—

		s.	d.
Ladies' Blouses and Shirts	107	4	6
Ladies' Underclothing, Dressing Gowns, and Jackets	253	1	5
Ladies' Corsets	114	18	5
Neckwear, Tailors, Handkerchiefs, etc.	64	8	3
Ladies' and Children's Hosiery, Gloves and Shawls	136	16	9
Children's Underclothing and Dressing Gowns	80	5	2
Curtains, Furs, Fancy Shoes, Pram Rugs, etc.	28	6	1
Children's Coats and Frocks	222	14	0
Children's Overalls and Pinafores	22	11	7
Infants' Millinery	57	9	0
Baby Linen and Sanitary Goods	45	14	1
Maids' Aprons and Caps	22	4	9
Flannelettes, Flannels, Embroideries, and Laces	44	14	5
Gent.'s Shirts, Collars, Scarfs, Pants, etc.	102	18	1
	£1,310	17	6
Name Counts which are reserved for special offer	26	18	7
	£1,337	15	1

The whole may be viewed at 5 William street on Thursday, Friday and Monday, 31st August, and 1st and 4th September, 1916, between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock.
Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the 6th September, 1916. The highest or any tender no longer in force at acceptance of Tender and balance on delivery.
The highest or any tender not necessarily be accepted.
ORMSBY and RHODES,
Chartered Accountants.
27 Westmoreland street,
Dublin, 28th August, 1916

POULTRY, &c., CONTINUED.
6 FAVEROLLES, £1; 20 Cross Bred Hens, excellent layers, 5/ each; all 1915 birds; overstocked. Address "Z 2401," Irish Times Office.
12 PURE White Leghorn Pullets, March hatched, 2/6 each; 6 Cockerels Pullets, January hatched, 3/ each.—Brockham, Shelbourne road.
28 BARGE Ducklings, ready in 3 weeks, 5/ the 2, or 8/ a couple; also Day Old Chicks, 5/- per dozen; cross Hens, 3/6 lovely Kittens, half Persians, remarkable great mouser, 5/6 each. Address "Z 2404," Poultry," this office.

MUSIC, PIANOS, ETC.
AMATEUR Opera Society requires good Piano, cottage; Soprano and Contralto Lessons; also Violin (private); German or good English maker; please state maker and lowest price; no dealers.—K 600, this office.
MAY'S, Stephen's Green—Choice Secondhand Pianos, from £20 upwards; exchanged; 145 high-class Instruments.
MAY'S Tuning Department—Cottage Pianos, 5/5; grands, 7/6; annual contract, 10/6.—Phone 1477.
OLD Violin, Violoncello Wanted; good price for genuine instruments.—K 459, this office.
WANTED, Bechstein, Bluthner, Schiedmayer Piano; or good maker.—6, Belgrave square, Rathmines.
WANTED, Tuning Cottage Piano for reasonable cash; no dealers.—K 588, this office.

FURNITURE.
AT Highest Value—James Hill and Son, Bachelor's walk, Furniture, Plate, Stocks, Pianos—Highest cash offer made or option to introduce to customers at weekly auctions; settlements at once.—Joseph F. Keogh and Co., 6 Mary street.
BEST Cream or White Fancy Stripe Blinds, complete with spring and fringe, 7/6.—Dockrell Limited.
BEDROOM Suite, or Wardrobe only, and Double Bed and Spring, Wanted.—K 580, this office.
BOOKCASE or China Cabinet, Hallstand and Cottage Piano, good condition, Cash Waiting.—K 587, this office.
BEDROOM Furniture, Diningroom Suites, Drawing and Household Appointments for Sale, 25 p.c. under ordinary prices.—Hamilton's Walk. Always to be seen.—J. F. Keogh and Co.
BEAUTIFUL Brass Mount Oval Table; also Antique Bureau.—28 Eastwood avenue, Rathmines.
DININGROOM Suite, 6 Chairs might go; also Dinner Wagon.—Cheap, 3 Ashford terrace, Rathmines.
DINING Table and Set of Diningroom Chairs; also Kitchen Table.—Cheap.—Kelly's Bargain House, Cabinetcity, Co. Dublin.
FOR Sale, excellent Household Furniture; Bedroom Suites and Beds almost new; sold at reduction.—K 616, this office.
GENTLEMAN will Buy small Working Bench, 6 Chairs, and Pictures.—K 595, this office.
GRAND Piano, Cottage Piano, and four organs 3,000.—Hall, Hall's Grove, Drogheda.
HOWARDS—Secondhand Furniture bought, sold, or exchanged.—Howard's Auction Mart, Edward street, Dublin, on FRIDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1916, at 11 o'clock.
HOUSEHOLD Furniture, Pictures, Carpets, Linoleum, Diningroom Suite, Bedroom Suites, Beds, Bedding, Kitchen Utensils, Pianos, Billiard Table, Safe, Cash Register, Counters, Shop Fittings, Stock-in-trade, Grocery, Provisions, Wines, Spirits, Ales, Stout, Cigars, Tobacco, Cycles, Motor Car, Horses, Carts, Harness, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Poultry, Implements, Machinery, Effects, Sundries.
HOWARD'S